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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS OCTOBER 15, 1972

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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THE COVER DRAWING

by O. M. Vidal, is reprinted with permission from the Quarterly Bulletin of the Alpine Garden Society, March 1935 (Copyright). The caption was *Narcissus juncifolius*, but it seems to fit the descriptions for what is now called *N. rupicola*.

IN THIS ISSUE

Highlights of the Season

<i>April in the Alleghenies</i>	Frances N. Armstrong	3
<i>The Throckmorton Trade-Off</i>	David E. Karnstedt	5
<i>N. juncifolius and N. rupicola</i>	Roberta C. Watrous	11
<i>Historical Note</i>		12
<i>The Three Musketeers Ride Again</i>	Tom D. Throckmorton, M. D.	13
<i>Miniature Daffodils-Division Seven</i>	Polly Brooks	17
<i>Daniel P. Thomson, Jr.</i>	Eve Robertson	19
<i>Daffodils in New Zealand</i>	Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackson	20
<i>Allen Davis—"The Bulb Man"</i>	Marguerite N. Davis	23
<i>Late Bloomers</i>	Wells Knierim	25
<i>Hybridizers' Forum</i>		25
<i>Judging Collar Daffodils</i>	William O. Ticknor	26
<i>Cultivar Comments</i>		27
<i>Bulletin Board</i>		28
<i>Where Can I Get . . ?</i>		29
<i>Here and There</i>		30
<i>Unregistered Daffodils</i>	Elizabeth T. Capen	30
<i>Extending the Season</i>	Mary Lou Grispslover	32
<i>Flight of the Robins</i>	Dr. Glenn Dooley	33
<i>The 1972 ADS Award Winners</i>	Mrs. William S. Simms	35
<i>Index to Volume 8 (Sept. 1971-June 1972)</i>		45
<i>Membership Roster</i>		Supplement

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1972

APRIL IN THE ALLEGHENIES

By FRANCES N. ARMSTRONG, *Covington, Virginia*

When daffodil lovers think of Virginia, they picture the friable soil and gentle climate of Tidewater, a land tempered by the waters of broad rivers and bountiful bays. But there is another Virginia several hundred miles to the west, one of mountains rising to more than 4,000 feet and of narrow river valleys where weather changes are sudden, severe, and, sadly, often disastrous to daffodils.

Alleghany County, in which we live, hangs along the Virginia-West Virginia border, a line following the eastern continental divide. Even though it is a land of extensive forests and a multitude of wildflowers, the area has been

described by geologists as "the shale barrens." Here we must dig deep and make our soil in order to raise daffodils or indeed most anything else.

Daffodil season, like the terrain, always has its peaks and valleys. This year was certainly no exception. It began too early but very well. Everything came up in its place looking quite healthy. The early miniatures and a few cyclamineus varieties were in bloom by the middle of March, a mild and rainy month. Then on April 8, in the midst of the trumpet season, sudden freezes down to 18°F. caused most of the stems to bend to the breaking point. As a result, we enjoyed great buckets of short-stemmed flowers in the house. The beginning of midseason brought the consistently cool cloudy weather dear to a daffodil grower's heart. While friends complained of the weather, we happily prayed for more. Consequently, the midseason bloom was simply elegant; red cups were brighter and pinks more intense than ever we remembered. But again, late in April, days too warm and nights too cold caused more stems to break, flowers to blast, and sent the season on its way much too early.

Possibly more than any other quality in a daffodil, we admire a strong tall stem that will stand up to our inconsistent weather. Charter, Vulcan, Precedent, Camelot, Sleveen, Caracas, Festivity, and Falstaff, all impeccable show flowers, are also splendid in the garden. Pleasingly colored, long lasting, straight and tall under adverse conditions, they are great performers here.

The cyclamineus hybrids, too, give us much pleasure. Early, blooming long and cheerfully, they are relatively unbothered by the freezes. Clumps of Jack Snipe and Jenny under the crabapple, Dove Wings and Charity May in a warm corner, Little Witch by the back door, Bushtit anywhere, Chickadee under a dogwood, all dance happily away in wind and rain, not to mention snow and ice.

Many cultivars vary greatly here from year to year. This was *the* year for Salmon Trout. Last year and indeed most years, it has hardly been worthy of a second glance. This past April, however, every single bloom was beautifully colored, satiny smooth, sculptured perfection. Caro Nome, never before an outstanding performer, played her role with beautiful color and great composure. Rima's trumpet grew blossom pink with apple green deep inside. Sweet Pepper, usually taking a back seat to Suzy, outshone her not only in our garden but at many shows as well. Almost discarded last year, Border Chief was one of the colorful stars this one. Ormeau, best-in-show at the Tidewater Show and runner-up at The Garden Club of Virginia show, was superb here also. After many years, we had our first show-quality bloom of Empress of Ireland. Pristine, Court Martial, Rashee, Whitehead, and Gossamer gave unusually fine bloom this spring and were joined by Torna-mona, Wedding Gift, Lemnos, Daydream, Prologue, and Viking, all usually dependable here.

Among the first-year blooms, Murray Evans' Peace Pipe, a rather late 1b, came with ivorylike texture and a perianth well formed, although rather small in relation to the long soft-yellow trumpet. His white trumpet Celilo had a lovely overlapping perianth and gave long-lasting blooms. Mrs. Richardson's Highland Wedding, a flower of great substance and deep-pink rim, seemed very promising. Her Rose Royale opened with lovely color but faded in the subsequent warm weather. Mitsch's Pipit gave generous and beautiful reversed-colored bloom, and in neighbor Nancy Kruszyna's garden, Jetfire bore many exhibition-quality blossoms.

There were also disappointments, particularly among the late-season daffodils. Rushed into bloom by hot weather, they lacked substance and color. The Green Island \times Chinese White tribe were, on the whole, not up to their usual standard. Most of the doubles failed to open, and many of the 3b's and 3c's either blasted or opened with much green coloring and distortion.

Before ending, we must mention the great delight always obtained from the miniature varieties. In this altitude, where spring comes late, the early miniatures are worth a host of later daffodils. Tête-a-Tête has long flowered prolifically. Little Beauty, Small Talk, Mustard Seed, Mite, Snipe, Wee Bee, Quince, Sea Gift, and Cyclataz have formed colorful clumps in protected corners outside our living room windows. Hugging the ground, they defy snow, frost, and freezes to warm our hearts on those late winter March days. Then, as a fitting finale to our season, Lintie, April Tears, Baby Moon, and Hawera bloom along with blue pansies and *Scilla campanulata*.

This year the season closed early in May with *N. \times gracilis*, Cantabile, lovely Green Hills, perky Vireo, pure white Cushendall, and Frigid, a pristine ending to the most exciting two months of every year.

THE THROCKMORTON TRADE-OFF

By DAVID E. KARNSTEDT, *St. Paul, Minnesota*

I expected our very late, very cold and wet spring to produce a season I would long remember. It did that, but not in quite the way I had anticipated. For all practical purposes, my own daffodil season lasted but one day.

My collection is grown on the family farm, some 80 miles west of the Twin Cities, which means I get only one day out of the week — usually Saturday — to enjoy my favorite flowers. Should inclement weather or some other commitment intervene, it means my daffodil season will be just one day less. So, in a favorable year, my blooming season lasts 4 or 5 days: the Saturdays of consecutive weekends in May.

Spring — the month of May — is much later here than in the more popular daffodil growing regions. Thus, the spring season is always keenly anticipated and, even though short, is filled with bloom — everything comes at once, overnight if the weather is warm. The inherent danger with a daffodil season this late is the sun. Only six weeks from zenith, the rays can be disastrous to fragile blossoms if the weather turns hot. The daffodil (monocotyledon) root system is simply unable to cope with 95° F. or hot, dry winds for several consecutive days (even with ample water). Both conditions occurred here this spring and that is the reason for my “one day daffodil season.”

Record and near-record low temperatures during March and April caused what should have been rain to fall as snow; like an unwelcome guest, winter lingered on and on. The weather moderated somewhat by the end of April and I was able to make my first trip out into the country on the 6th of May. The route passes by the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, within which is located the North Central Test Garden of the ADS. I always stop, and frequently spend much more time here than I plan to. (My idea of Utopia has *got* to be coastal Oregon, but, in lieu of that ideal, the quiet, verdant beauty of this bird-filled sanctuary from urban blight fills that im-

portant need.) The Test Garden is located on an east-facing slope above part of the Arboretum's azalea collection. Protected from strong winds by the forest on the hill above, the collection always begins flowering a week to 10 days ahead of my own planting out on the open, wind-swept prairie.

I was quite surprised to find as much in bloom on that day as I did, given the unusually cold weather. Apparently they began to open some 5 days earlier, Mount Jefferson, Grant Mitsch's robust old cultivar, being first out. Expecting to find cup colors considerably more intense because of the cold, wet season, I was not disappointed. Most of the cultivars with colored cups seldom produce more than a rim or varying band of color in a normal season here. Ah, but this year all was different! Because of the (apparently) ideal conditions, flowers were very much larger and much, much smoother than I have ever seen daffodils to be. You can't imagine my delighted pleasure when I discovered a clump of Court Martial with perfectly smooth perianths and long, well-formed cups solidly colored a deep and glowing orange-red — in short, flowers such as I had come to believe existed only by grace of the printed word! Although Court Martial is, perhaps, the most consistent of the red cups in developing more than just a band of color here, this year the colored cups, as a whole, produced that which heretofore could only be envied from colored photographs. Equally fine, and even larger, were half a dozen gloriously colored blooms of Matlock. If I were to recommend a 2a with red coloring for this climate, it would probably be one of these two. Ceylon has a distinctive perianth color, but its cup didn't develop full color in this, the most favorable of seasons. I've never seen a blossom of Ceylon where the cup had been burned/damaged by the sun or wind; a strong point in its favor. I would hope the goal of hybridizers would be to produce a flower with the weather resistance of Ceylon, plus one capable of developing somewhere near its genetic heritage of color, given a reasonable season. Even though there are new variations of yellow-red 2a's produced and marketed each year, this goal is still to be achieved for those of us less fortunately situated and, ultimately, for the general gardening public.

My favorite 1b, for consistent production of high quality blooms, is Lapford. The flowers this time-proven cultivar displayed this year were, to my untrained eye, perfect. Whenever I read of a particular daffodil as being "heavy textured," I expect to observe the thick, firm, opaque quality of petal consistently produced by Lapford. Although the perianth is not as white as some of the newer (and more expensive and to me less satisfying) introductions, Lapford's blemish-free flowers, graceful form, and clear yellow trumpet more than satisfy.

I cannot remember the 1c/2c group as ever producing completely white flowers here. This year, because of the cold weather, trumpet color ranged from the beige-tinted cream of White Prince, Zero, Silver Wedding, and Dew-pond to the rather strong light yellow of Ardelinis. More ribs, nicks, and off-center petals appeared within this group than I would have supposed, given the apparently ideal weather.

The *pièce-de-résistance* of that day — and for me, the whole year — was Kingscourt. The clump, down 5 years like most of the others in the test garden planting, had produced more than two dozen faultless blossoms. Returning to look at those wonderful flowers again and again, I just couldn't conceive of any daffodil being so smooth! Everything I had ever read about

the merits of this particular cultivar was displayed — in total perfection — before me. Kingscourt just has to be the best 1a ever produced! I grow over 50 different 1a's, none of which has ever appeared as that golden vision of "velvet smooth" beauty did to me that morning.

When I got to the farm, only one blossom remained to greet me on my little patch of *N. asturiensis*, an appealing tubby little "d"-colored thing. Small Talk, Barrett Browning, and Shah all had several buds showing color, but I would never know which would be the first to bloom. Back in town, the next few days displayed perfect spring weather: cool, clear and sunny. My Magnolia cv. Dr. Merrill bloomed for the first time. Those buds which escaped the —25° F. temperatures of January and the annoying depredations of squirrels (they nip off viable buds, eat only the pistil and discard the rest) opened into heavy textured, long petaled, fragrant blossoms that clothed the 6-foot shrub in white and proved irresistible to inconsiderate passers-by who simply helped themselves to what they wanted! The flowers shattered in the hot, dry southwest winds and 84° temperature of Friday, an omen of what was to be. Paradoxically, the next morning was cool and misty with intermittent rain, but nothing could spoil my anticipation and I was off earlier than usual that day.

The Arboretum planting was at its peak. The glory of this collection is its great clumps of Festivity. This year there must have been hundreds of blooms. Depending on its position in the clump, the individual blooms ranged from nearly 5 inches across to less than half that, but, despite this variation in size, each flower seemed perfectly proportioned and cleanly colored and most were without creases and smoothly finished. What a wonderful daffodil this is! If Grant had produced only Festivity, he could have, justifiably, stopped right then and there, for his fame would have been assured. (I usually give away, to selected gardeners, the extras of the cultivars performing better in this climate. In fact, I grow extra Galway and Green Island for just this purpose. Packaged in dozen lots and including a clearly marked label, the bulbs are given away with one string attached: when the bulbs increase after a couple of years, the recipient is to package up a dozen bulbs including a label and give them to another gardener; that recipient, in turn, to do likewise: thus, slowly, "spreading the word." But, so far, I've not been able to part with any of the generous increase of Festivity, with the result that I can, selfishly, enjoy several dozen of these glorious blossoms each spring.)

My particular daffodil interest is Division III and the white-petaled beauties of Division IX. Only two Division III cultivars consistently produce solidly colored cups here: Jezebel and Apricot Distinction. They did so again this season, but the flowers were so much larger. A quarter (1 inch in diameter) placed over the dark brown-red eye of an Apricot Distinction bloom in the Arboretum planting covered only $\frac{3}{4}$ of it! I wish I could get a more consistent seed set with this one, as I sure would like to preserve and intensify some of that all too fleeting perianth color. I had never seen a perfectly colored bloom of Blarney, but the dozens of flowers on that huge clump made up for missed opportunity. A better Matapan, easily the best of its type here, I have yet to see. Very smooth and white, perfectly flat perianths displayed the solidly colored deep red eye to perfect advantage. Growing in a somewhat moister spot, the stems were easily two feet tall. Blossoms of Corofin appeared as if carved from white wax. Unfortunately

the perianth is not flat, the petals tending to cup somewhat, but who cares when the flowers are that lovely?

At the Test Garden this Spring there were really so many truly fine flowers that it is difficult to pick the standouts. There was one group, though, where that was no problem at all: pinks. This year they were really that and not the faded 1b/2b things we're accustomed to seeing here. *Passionale*, as it appeared on that misty, drizzly-cool morning, was fully deserving of every accolade ever bestowed upon it. The superbly formed flowers, their gracefully outturned semi-trumpets clothed in the most appealing clear pink color I've seen in a daffodil, were finished to perfection. Coming upon another superbly formed, pale pink-trumpeted beauty, I had to search out the label — *Trousseau*! — as very few of us outside the more favored regions ever see it. Whenever most pinks do color here, it always seems to be with an uncomfortable undertone of yellow. In my own planting, for instance, *Fin-tona* is the most predictable producer of the better quality pinks, but always seems diluted with this distracting undertone that weights salmon rather than the alluring clear pink color of such like *Passionale*. The well defined orange-pink band on the white cups of *Gossamer* always proves irresistible to me. The larger, less smoothly formed blossoms of *Rose Ribbon* usually come with a wider band of brighter, deeper color that I am much attracted to. Among this type in my own collection, *Audubon* is the favorite, followed closely by *Dreamlight*, although the coloring of the latter is more a rim, rather than a band. Nonetheless, both are vigorous growers producing quite white, cleanly and crisply colored blooms that certainly should be more widely appreciated and grown than the ubiquitous and less deserving sorts, e.g., *King Alfred*, *Sempre Avanti*, etc.

The multiflowered types are particular favorites of mine and this year the Arboretum collection outdid itself. *Forty-Niner* produced such a mass of bloom it hid most of its foliage; *Kinglet's* two- and three-floreted stems came with definite orange cups; but my favorite jonquil, *Trevithian*, outdid that with several full-length stems bearing four florets with the best form of the older jonquils. Of *Trevithian*-like form, but heavier textured and somewhat rounder is *Kasota*, but it usually comes with only one or two florets to a stem. After seeing its well formed, sunny, light yellow blooms, I've put *Mitsch's* lovely *Lemon Drops* on my "buy" list. Clumps of *Sweetness* produced bloom after bloom all the season through. *Cheerfulness*, about the last to bloom, had several fragrant stems.

At the farm, little had changed from the week before, although everything was up and showing masses of buds. I always enjoy looking to see which flowers my aunt prefers, as she has permission to cut any unmarked blooms she wishes. I noticed she had cut the three stems of *Barrett Browning*, in preference to six perfectly smooth, fully colored blooms of *Rockall* growing two rows away. In prior years, I've noticed that this type, e.g., *Scarlet Leader*, *Selma Lagerlöf*, *Eddy Canzony*, *Rosy Sunrise*, etc., is what she prefers. If she can be regarded as the average American gardener, it is apparent the Dutch know exactly their market and have geared their production to provide for it. The bulb of *Barrett Browning* was picked up on a chance visit to a local garden store that handles only Dutch bulbs. Thus do the perfectly formed, less brightly colored beauties of Division III remain for my personal enjoyment! This way, each of us is satisfied. Later that after-

noon I cut a bunch of Woodgreen to take back to the city to enjoy for a few days.

The weather cleared on Sunday, making way for the record-breaking heat and hot dry winds to follow. Air-conditioning comforts the human, but I worried about what the weather was doing to the daffodils. As it turned out, that worry was well placed. The Arboretum Test Garden was desolation that following Saturday. What had been bare twigs or barely budded branches the prior weekend were now lilacs and apple blossoms, but only a few daffodils remained to share in the glory. The still mostly green eye and unburned rim of Cantabile had been protected from the sun by the perianth, which had simply wilted to cover it. Growing in somewhat shaded and moister locations, Lough Areema and Reprieve were visions of freshly opened loveliness. A cross between the two provided me with the only seed set of the year — several hundred from 15 pods. Many blossoms of the always lovely Frigid, some very smooth Shot Silk, fragrant Golden Incense, Guy Wilson's Clockface, and the smooth petaled and solidly colored cups (!) of Roimond closed this most unusual season at the North Central Test Garden.

After seeing the conditions at the Test Garden, I didn't expect to find much at the farm, since the planting is totally without any protection from the elements. Nonetheless, I was not quite prepared to find what I did: nearly everything had come and gone during that one week of ungodly heat and searing wind! Newly planted (last fall) Delightful was past its best, but, surprisingly, the cups were still green centered, their deep yellow rims undamaged. If this proves to be as sun and weather resistant in the future, it will be a most valuable addition to the class. Minikin, also a new arrival, had been keenly anticipated. Alas, the sun beat me to it. The slightly reflexed, very white perianth illustrated the best genetic heritage, but the red rim had been evaporated by the sun. Murray writes that Minikin always produces a rim of sun resistant red for him (in Oregon!). Here's hoping that next year it will do so here as well. A couple of bulbs of Chat received as bonus bulbs from Grant Mitsch two years ago have since multiplied so that I was able to pick several three-flowered stems of perfectly reversed jonquils. I much prefer this to Dickeissel, as the contrast is not as sharp, the color more lemon than gold, and the petals more rounded. I was very impressed with two superb, hauntingly colored blooms of Lemnos; a couple more bulbs were added to my order for this year. Eight blooms of Rima had pale pink trumpets this year, the first color in three years so maybe they have finally adjusted to their new home. And that, except for some odds and ends, was it!

Sitting in the shade of a 130-year-old Maple with those few stems of potential thousands, I could look out over what should have been solid daffodils to the open fields where the tractors were dustily moving back and forth planting the first of several hundred acres of sweet corn. Sweet corn! I could think only of what I have since come to regard as the "Throckmorton Trade-Off," i.e., sweet corn for daffodils (Throckmorton, Tom D., M.D. Blessed are the meek. *The American Daffodil Yearbook*, 1961, 22-26). At that moment, and yet to this day, I would have traded all of August's corn-on-the-cob for just half of May's daffodils!



Narcissus juncifolius

From Wooster, David. Alpine plants. 1874. For drawing of *N. rupicola* see cover.

N. juncifolius and *N. rupicola*

These two species are often confused, and with reason. The blooms are roughly the same size and color. As recently as 1948 the RHS Classified List referred from *rupicola* to *juncifolius* var. *rupicola*, and some of our reference books do not mention *rupicola* at all. It seems likely that some dealers or their suppliers still call all these admittedly similar small jonquils by the older species name, without the variety designation. After all, some still use the name "*minimus*" for the smallest trumpet, now called by botanists "*asturiensis*." It is not easy to use new names for familiar plants, as many of us have learned by experience.

Without going into the taxonomic history, I shall try to summarize the differences between the two species, as gleaned from various sources.

<i>N. juncifolius</i>	<i>N. rupicola</i>
BULBS: elongated, very dark brown	pale brown
LEAVES: narrow to nearly round, dark green	slightly 2-keeled, gray-green
FLOWERS: one to five, with pedicel (neck) $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long	usually one-flowered, nearly sessile (little or no neck), often facing up
PERIANTH: yellow or pale sulphur	yellow
CORONA: same or darker, usually more than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of per. segments	sometimes of deeper shade, cup-shaped or almost flat, - usually 6-lobed
fragrant	not very fragrant, especially during the day
SEED: angular, without strophiole	spherical with strophiole
LOCALE: native to limestone hills	native to granitic sites

E. A. Bowles (A handbook of Narcissus, 1934) wrote of *N. juncifolius*: "It is an unfortunate though apt name, as it was used by many early writers for most of the other narrow-leaved species . . ." Dr. Abilio Fernandes (Daffodil and Tulip Year Book 1968) now calls this *N. requienii*, but the RHS Registrar has not so far accepted this change.

J. W. Blanchard (Daffodil and Tulip Year Book 1963) writes of *N. juncifolius*: "Our experience of this species again is that variations in the shape of the corona and form of the perianth are fairly extensive but never sufficient to confuse it with any other species. The green rather than glaucous foliage is quite distinct . . ." Of *N. rupicola*: "To my mind the best forms of *N. rupicola* are among the most perfect and satisfying of the miniature daffodils. In our experience *N. rupicola* is a species which varies comparatively little in form, though some have fuller and more circular perianths than others and sometimes the corona does not show the six-lobed characteristic clearly." He has noticed considerable variation in time of flowering, however, among different lots.

On the other hand, D. Blanchard had written (RHS Journal, August 1959): "a particularly good form of *N. rupicola* . . . has a very round perianth about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide and a nearly flat corona, the whole flower being a good buttery yellow. Other forms of *N. rupicola* go on till almost the

end of the season. Most of them are good but it is advisable to discard any which have narrow perianth segments."

And E. H. Bowles wrote: "Again in *rupicola* the corona is more or less six-lobed, and in extreme forms the lobes spread out nearly flat, but in others with wide perianth segments the corona is almost as in the typical *juncifolius*."

For further discussion of these and other small species of the jonquil group, with drawings by B. Y. Morrison, see *The Daffodil Handbook*, 1966, chapters 3 and 4.

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

HISTORICAL NOTE

American daffodil history was made when William G. Pannill (usually known as "Bill") won the Carey E. Quinn Gold Medal Award at Portland with 24 seedlings of his own raising. This is all the more remarkable as he started hybridizing only 12 years ago. In 1960 he made "about four or five" crosses, and planted 50 seed, of which 38 germinated. The next year he reported to the Breeding and Selection Committee particulars of 90 successful and 44 unsuccessful crosses, involving every division except 6, 7, 8, and 11, and he was well launched as a hybridizer.

Classification, seedling numbers, and parentages of the 24 cultivars in his winning group at Portland were:

- | | | |
|----|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 1a | D 43 | Arctic Gold × Royal Oak |
| | 62/13 | Lunar Sea × Harewood |
| 1b | 64/18 | Bonnington × Empress of Ireland |
| | 64/19/1 | Broughshane × Rose Royale |
| | 64/19/2 | Broughshane × Rose Royale |
| | B 46 | Gold Crown × Lapford |
| | B 28/1 | Ballygarvey × Preamble |
| 1c | E 15 | Frolic × Empress of Ireland |
| | D 4 | Glenshesk × White Prince |
| 2a | E 18 | Slieveboy × Chemawa |
| | T 28 | Kilfinnan × Binkie |
| | 64/122 | Vulcan × Zanzibar |
| | E 12 | Matlock × Paricutin |
| 2b | 64/62 | Interim × Carita |
| | E 21 | Fintona × Debutante |
| | B 6 | Green Island × Festivity |
| | 64/58 | Greenore × Pink Seedling |
| 2c | F 9 | Pristine × Homage |
| | 64/40 | Easter Moon × White Prince |
| | D 11/11 | Easter Moon × Vigil |
| 2d | 64/88 | Ormeau × Daydream |
| 3a | D 34 | Lemonade × Lemnos |
| 5b | D 51/2 | Narvik × <i>N. triandrus concolor</i> |
| 8 | 65/99 | Matador × <i>N. triandrus albus</i> |

THE THREE MUSKETEERS RIDE AGAIN

By TOM D. THROCKMORTON, M.D., *Des Moines, Iowa*

Three years ago I left Matthew Zandbergen and Frank Waley high on the scrub-covered slopes overlooking the mountain pass between Oviedo and Leon in northern Spain. The early afternoon sun was warm, but the shadows were chill. Clumps of *N. asturiensis* were looking out from beneath the receding overhang of vanishing snowdrifts, and purple erythroniums dangled their feet in the seeping snow water. As I reported in the March 1970 issue of *The Daffodil Journal*, our farewell to each other and to the lovely species daffodils of northern Spain: "... with the sun streaming between the mountain peaks. Close by Matthew Zandbergen is peeling an orange and Frank Waley is asleep with a rock for a pillow." It was an unforgettable experience, and I had little hope that I would share the companionship of this intrepid pair again.

And yet, we three have just finished a journey from Des Moines, Iowa, to Portland, Oregon. Some of the things that happened on this trip I cannot even repeat to you, our close friends; but other incidents of our trip to the Northwest Territory are worthy of repetition.

Frank Waley, a leading admirer of tiny species daffodils was to appear on the program of the 1972 Convention of the ADS to be held in Portland, Oregon. Never having visited the American Colonies before, it was not difficult to persuade him to accompany Matthew and myself as we motored from Des Moines to the Convention.

What a pleasure it was to meet these old comrades at our airport. Frank Waley is utterly unchanged since you met him before: tall, spare, debonair, curious as a school boy, and yet unflappable by event or occasion. Matthew is growing some hair; admittedly not the Afro hair style so popular in some quarters, but the delicate fringe about his ears makes him even more beguiling to the ladies.

We had no difficulty in resuming our former easy relationship. We left Des Moines at 6:00 a.m. in my Oldsmobile Toronado. Frank sat comfortably alongside of me, a combination of arthritis and old war wounds necessitating the proper positioning of one leg. Since Frank and I are both long-legged, only a minimal space remained for Matthew in the rear seat. It may be said that Matthew made the entire journey in the fetal position, relieved only infrequently as Frank and I would inch the front seat forward to give him a sort of "treat."

To be brief, these world travelers ultimately gave unqualified approval to certain American institutions: Thousand Island salad dressing, maple syrup, limited access highways, lodgepole pine trees, the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, the club sandwich, migrating geese and sandhill cranes, Pendleton shirts, American beer, and friendly waitresses. Other items noted with interest but not complete approval were: Bloody Marys, tumbleweeds, automatic cruise control on the automobile, snowmobiles, American \$3.00 haircuts, the fireplace in our room in Colorado, Americanized "English muffins," and interminable stretches of highway without a daffodil on either side.

We carried a supply of cheese, bread, apples, and canned soft drinks to make do for luncheons. The first such occasion was in mid-Nebraska. Here skeins of migratory geese and sandhill cranes were working the flyway of

the Platte River; the willows along the bank and on the islands had a golden hue to their bark — a certain sign of spring. Red-winged blackbirds sat on fenceposts or teetered on the blowsy tips of last year's cat-tails. Frank, an ornithologist of repute, noted other avian signs of an awakening world.

The next morning we awoke in Sterling, Colorado, to brush an accumulation of snow from the car windows — and back to the old drawing board for spring. We watched the snow-girt Rockies take substance out of a western cloud bank. With Denver soon behind us, we made for the Loveland Pass. There, rank after rank of lodgepole pines seized Frank's interest. Their rugged beauty gained a certain delicacy as hoar frost and snow invested them while we climbed. Matthew's camera clicked intermittently, and especially so as we passed close by a herd of bison. Then the world vanished in a swirling "white-out" of fog and wind-blown snow. The highway was snow packed, and the whole idea was to keep on it as it wound through the tundra above timberline. The scenery was as tantalizing as any striptease: at irregular intervals the veil of cloud and blowing snow would be rent to reveal yet higher and more secret mountain peaks, thrusting upward against a cobalt sky. Then an arm of cloud would swirl snow crystals against our faces, and only the memory of fleeting brightness and color remained. Frank and Matthew felt rather than saw the Rocky Mountains.

Later, we lunched on a windswept point overlooking a frozen reservoir. The place was called Chimney Rock and brought a burst of camera clicks from Matthew. Nearby a placid stream of black water flowed between snow-clad banks. A small flock of ducks was resting there, pausing on its way north. A nervous old Mallard hen set them airborne with her panicky quacks; it was obvious that one green-headed old drake only went along to keep peace in the family.

After a trip along the intermountain valley, we turned the nose of the car upward for Rabbit Ears Pass. This usually picturesque route disappeared into driving snow, on this occasion of mini-blizzard proportions. We paused at the summit and were immediately surrounded by a detachment of snow-mobilers. Their roaring, bucking machines were completely foreign to my guests. With colorful garb, face masks, and visored crash helmets, they exuded competence, and I am certain could have delivered the serum to Nome in time to halt the epidemic. Matthew's shutter finger itched prodigiously. Other than this colorful incident, the whole world was white, and none of us saw Rabbit Ears Pass.

Safely down, we sought refuge in Steamboat Springs, where we spent two nights in a ski lodge — The Inn at Thunderhead. From our balconied quarters we could see the tracery and webbing of three ski-lifts. We watched a setting sun wash alpine glow across the mountain side. Ski boots clumped heavily in the passages of Inn, while pine logs, rich in resin and knots, crackled an obligato in the corner fireplace. Frank has little admiration for central heating; but the fluctuating properties of wood-burning fireplaces brought no paeans of praise from him, either.

We all bought Pendelton shirts. Matthew's shirt was a dignified puce, whereas Frank's was a devil-may-care chartreuse. My memory cherishes the sight of this intrepid pair on their way to breakfast, shirt tails flapping gaily outside their trousers.

And then there was Frank's sealskin cap. His father had acquired this at about the time of the Boer War. During the bitter winter of 1916, spent in

the trenches of France, this same sealskin cap warmed and succored a younger Frank Waley. Now, in the upper reaches of Colorado it again came to the rescue. Worn a bit thin here and there, it remains serviceable. I have a picture of Frank wearing this cap, ear flaps tied neatly beneath his chin, and I only wish I could share it with all of you.

Also, Matthew and Frank were impressed by the precision with which the fractured skier was rescued and brought to safety. The ski-patrol dashed off with roaring snowmobiles and a sled trailer. The broken ankle supported by a temporary splint and the patient ensconced on the sled, the entourage roared back down the slopes to a waiting ambulance. The transfer of the blanket-shrouded figure from the sled to the ambulance was accomplished with dispatch. The lights flashed, sirens hooted and tire chains bit into the packed snow as the victim moved through traffic to the local hospital. The ease and elegance with which this all was accomplished led, by inference, to the realization that this whole affair was not an uncommon and unrehearsed performance.

We mushed onward from Steamboat Springs to Salt Lake City. Spring returned to scent the air and tint the landscape. The sagebrush greened and the white rumps of antelope flashed in the sun. Near to a gas (petrol) station, a restored dinosaur glared down at us. Matthew has committed this to film; and about this same time we found a small doughnut shop, the air redolent of freshly frying crullers. Dutch, English, or American makes not a difference; the appreciation of a warm doughnut is indeed international.

At Salt Lake City we found Temple Square abloom with spring. There were large plantings of daffodils in full bloom, accented by brilliant brush strokes of early tulips. Here and there grape hyacinths lent just the proper touch of color.

As we dined that evening, atop the Hotel Utah, the city was spread out at our feet. The logical planning of this wide-streeted city was evident. Those early Mormons looked well to the future, but the increasing motor car congestion leads to the inevitable conclusion that even their vision did not extend to the automobile.

The next morning we awoke to Easter Sunday. A soft rain was falling, but Matthew and I dashed between the raindrops and across the street to the Mormon Tabernacle. We slipped quietly into pews, as the Tabernacle Choir and the huge pipe organ rehearsed the program, to be broadcast later that morning. In earlier years, Matthew had been a choir boy, and his interest in the performance was one of personal identification. More than 300 robed figures rose before us, as 10,000 organ pipes towered, rank upon rank, behind them. The unique acoustics of the Tabernacle engulfed us in joy that Christ had indeed arisen. Easter Sunday in the Mormon Tabernacle is an experience Matthew will never forget.

And as we left Salt Lake City, tires swishing through rain and splashing through puddles, we turned on the car radio and enjoyed the entire musical program again, all three of us speechless for thirty minutes. Heading toward Boise, Idaho, we soon left the rain. Great cumulus clouds with pinky-gray bottoms cast scuttling shadows across the high plains or hung impaled on mountain ranges which marched along either side of the highway. Indeed it *did* look like northernmost Spain — but not a single *bulbocodium* anywhere. The unceasing winds drove restless tumbleweeds into fence rows until the wires were no longer visible in the gold-tan of waves which rose without

breaking. Perhaps Easter is a good day to show man some of the true immensities, the imponderable majesty of Nature.

After bed and board in Boise, we set forth on the last day of our journey to Portland. Mountain ranges receded and the rounded, folded hills of eastern and mid-Oregon closed about us. Sunshine lay warm upon us, and yet a quality of distant mist lent the enchantment of perspective to every vista. We took a little rest stop alongside the highway. The voices of meadowlarks bubbled down from the sky, the little creatures themselves remaining somehow invisible, as always. A few steps from the road, and a small covey of sharp-tailed grouse whirled up from Frank's very feet and sailed into some neighboring underbrush on teetering, outstretched wings. It's a breathtaking experience and I am always momentarily paralyzed by the unexpected upward rush and fanned-out flight of upland birds. And not far off an old cock pheasant cackled in derision.

The defiles between the hills grew tighter and soon we approached the broad Columbia River. One hundred miles away we saw the peak of Mt. Hood, gleaming like an occidental Fujiyama, and wearing a cap of cloud which streamed out on the wind. For almost two hours we skirted the south bank of the Columbia, its breadth increased but still enchained by a series of monumental dams. We saw fish ladders, shipping locks, and the tumultuous outflow of the great hydroelectric plants. And soon, the rising hills and local clouds hid Mt. Hood for the rest of the day. We stopped for a moment by some lovely waterfalls which seemed to hang motionless on the very air—they are but a hop-skip-and-jump from Murray Evans' Larch Mountain.

And now it was downhill all the way to Portland. Overpasses and underpasses entwined us. We lost our own personal direction sign in a gaggle of rapidly passing instructions and soon crossed over the Willamette River, when such was not our intent. However, a friendly cab driver led us to the Sheraton Motor Inn, and our trip was at an end.

I don't know when or if we three shall meet again; the years have been kind to all of us. But now, when all is quiet and memory keeps me company, I think of daffodil seasons past, and new crosses yet to be bloomed. But I also think of Matthew, smooth and pink-cheeked as any choir boy. Seated squarely in his pew in the Mormon Tabernacle, his arms are folded and his feet fairly upon the floor. He is totally engulfed in the rising tides of choral music, and he is feeling the vibrations of that great organ as they come to him through the floor.

With Frank it is a little different. I see him beguiled by migrating threads of Canadian geese. And I wonder if, when the covey of grouse rose at his very feet, his mind's eye saw a similar flight on some Scottish moor. I would like to think that is why he said: "If I must live in one of the United States, I think I should choose Oregon."

MINIATURE DAFFODILS — Division Seven

By POLLY BROOKS, *Richmond, Virginia*

"Miniatures — The Latest Rage in Daffodils" wrote the late Carey E. Quinn in the 1956 American Daffodil Yearbook. They are still as popular, 16 years later!

This has been a very good year for miniatures, and especially so for the jonquillas. The cool and naturally moist weather helped to make it a glorious daffodil spring.

Flomay 7b, Gray 1946, kept pink in the cup for a whole week. If I could have but one miniature in Division Seven, this is it! The description in Alec Gray's 1958 catalog (the year I bought it) reads: "An exquisite little white jonquil hybrid. The cup is faintly edged with pinkish buff." Exquisite, yes! And wonderfully fragrant! Flomay blooms here in late midseason, about 4 inches tall. It has watery blood. It does best if left undisturbed. Those of you who have Flomay — please take care of it because a good bulb seems impossible to obtain any more. I ordered my first bulb from Alec Gray in 1958 for 42 cents. This was a good healthy bulb which multiplied and bloomed every year and which I have lifted many times and shared with many friends. It is everyone's favorite here, so I decided to order more. In 1967, I received one bulb (price \$1.60 plus) which did not come up. I tried again in 1970, (price \$2.40 plus). This bulb was dry and dead on arrival.

In Division Seven on the ADS Approved List of Miniatures, 23 varieties are listed — more than in any other division. I shall report how most of them perform for me here in Richmond, Virginia, in the order in which they appear on the list.

Baby Moon 7b, Gerritsen 1958. A soft yellow very fragrant late jonquil, several blooms on a good stem 8 to 12 inches tall. Catalog description: "Very similar to single jonquil but flowers more freely and is somewhat later." Here it flowers profusely at the end of the season (April 18-May 5 this year) and multiplies likewise. The flowers are larger and have better keeping qualities than the "single jonquil." Because it does multiply very rapidly, it needs to be divided often to get good blooms. It does best when planted where it can get sun most of the day. For a beginner who wants late bloom, this one is foolproof.

Baby Star 7b, Gerritsen 1959. Catalog description: "Almost indistinguishable from Baby Moon but later to flower." For me, indistinguishable!

Bebop 7b, (Gray 1949), Bobbysoxer 7b, (Gray 1949), Stafford 7b, (Gray 1956), Sun Disc 7b, (Gray 1946), Sundial 7b, (Gray 1955). With the exception of Sundial, which is readily available and is grown by many and is distinguishable, there seems to be some confusion as to the identity of the others, as is evidenced on the show tables. The descriptions in the various catalogs are confusing also. Let me report what grows here under the above names. The order of the first bloom is as follows: Sun Disc, Sundial, Bebop, Stafford, and Bobbysoxer. Sundial is the smallest and is usually twin flowered; Bebop and Sun Disc are next in size; Stafford and Bobbysoxer are the largest of this group. Bebop opens pale yellow and the perianth fades to very pale — some years more so than others. Stafford and Bobbysoxer do have orange coloring in the cup but not always. I have never seen any orange coloring in Sun Disc and Bebop. Bobbysoxer and Stafford are more

alike, Stafford being the better flower and Bobbysoxer taller and sometimes twin flowered. Let me quote from the 1966 Daffodil Handbook, page 148: "Five are from *rupicola* × *poeticus*: Bebop, Bobbysoxer, Stafford, Sundial, and Sun Disc. These are naturally somewhat similar, but all-yellow Sun Disc was the first to be registered. Bobbysoxer is taller and the cup becomes orange with a reddish edge. Bebop is similar in form to Sun Disc but gives us a white perianth with yellow cup and is later. Stafford brings us back to the yellow-orange combination of Bobbysoxer and is otherwise similar except for being earlier, and having prostrate foilage. Sundial is earlier and smaller than Bobbysoxer and an all-yellow with a greenish cast."

Clare 7b (Gray) Broadleigh Gardens 1968. Cream with yellow cup on a 10- 12-inch stem. Long neck, perianth segments after the first day wing back, and each petal has a tendency to curl outward. Clare remains in "showing" condition here only for a day. It seems that every bloom forms a seed pod. It multiplies rapidly. I have had it for 5 years and have divided it twice.

Curlylocks 7b (Watrous 1964) and Wideawake 7b (Watrous 1964). I do not know these two. In a recent letter from Mr. Mitsch he mentioned that he hopes to have a few of Mrs. Watrous' bulbs for sale in 1973. He also wrote, "Quite a percentage of the inquiries we are getting specifically state they are interested in miniatures."

Demure 7b, Gray 1953. Catalog description: "A very refined little flower, with watery blood in it. Smooth white perianth and small, pale yellow cup. 6-8 in." Sometimes I think I see pink in it. This is a fine daffodil with good keeping qualities. Blooms near the end of the season.

Hifi 7b, Gray 1949, Catalog description: "*N. calcicola* × a yellow trumpet, generally twin-flowered. Halfway between its parents in form." I do not have this one.

Kidling 7b, Gray 1951. Catalog description: "Just midway between its parents *N. jonquilla* × *N. juncifolius*. Extremely free-flowering and very fragrant. 6 in." This is the smallest of the jonquil hybrids that I have — more like 4 inches tall for me. It is most dependable, more fragrant than most, free flowering, a rapid increaser, and blooms at the end of the season. No beginner will be disappointed with this one.

Lintie 7b, (Barr) 1937. Usually two largish flowers with yellow perianth and flat orange-red cup on 10-inch stem. Blooms at the end of the season. This is one of our larger miniatures. Here it blooms at the same time with Mitsch's Vireo (1962) and is about the same size. Vireo (not on the list) is a much better flower.

Pease-blossom 7b, Gray 1938. Small cream flower, usually two-headed, from *N. triandrus albus* × *N. juncifolius*, short stem, late. It does remind me of a blossom on an early garden pea. It does not like to be disturbed.

Pixie 7b, (Fowlds) Mitsch 1959. From the same cross as Kidling but earlier, larger, and not as good a doer.

Pixie's Sister 7b, Mitsch 1966. I am sorry that this one is not listed currently because it is one of the very best in this group of the late-blooming small yellow jonquil hybrids, very floriferous, a rapid increaser, very fragrant, a good keeper, dainty — an excellent jonquil. Smaller, shorter, and earlier than Baby Moon.

Rikki 7b, Gray 1962. White perianth and yellow cup, twin-headed on an 8-inch stem, maturing to 12 inches. The blooms are half again as large as Sundial with very wide rounded overlapping perianth segments opening pale

yellow and fading to white. The rich-yellow, very large flat crimped cup stays very yellow. The color from the cup runs into the perianth front and back, and a wide light streak runs from the tip of each petal toward the cup, stopping halfway under. In "old age" Rikki reminds me somewhat of Clare, but Rikki is a much better and more interesting daffodil. This one is different.

Sea Gift 7b, Gray 1935. A self-yellow jonquil found by Mr. Gray in a Cornish garden. Sea Gift never did much for me.

The species *N. jonquilla* has a short cup, so it seems that the hybrids are nearly all in Division 7b. Little Prince 7a, Barr 1937, and Skiffle 7a, Gray 1957, are the only two so far on the ADS list in Division 7a. I do not know and have not seen either one of these. Alec Gray listed Skiffle in his catalogs for several years. The description in his 1958 catalog reads: "*N. asturiensis* × *N. calcicola*, one or two bright yellow little Jonquil flowers on each stem, of very good form. Early. 3 in."

Rumarcial 7a, Blanchard, 1962. This one I do know, and it should be on the approved list. I purchased it 4 years ago and have bloomed it for 3 years. This is an exquisite golden perfect flower. It is unlike any other that I have. For 2 years it produced one stem with one flower. This last spring it had two stems, one twin-flowered. The nearest that I can come to the description of Rumarcial is a perfect miniature Sweetness about one-tenth in size on a 4-inch stem.

DANIEL P. THOMSON, JR.

The American Daffodil Society, as well as the Clemson community in South Carolina, lost an active member with the sudden death of Dan Thomson on June 4.

Dan was born in the Clemson area, graduated from Clemson University, and gained his masters degree from the University of Florida. He was professor in the Textile Department at Clemson University for 30 years. He also authored a textile textbook used at Clemson and several other universities.

Many organizations were favored with the time and talents of Dan. He was president of Old Stone Church Foundation, and a member of the board of deacons at Fort Hill Presbyterian Church.

Being an active member of ADS, he was influential in securing the Daffodil Test Garden at Clemson, had served on the official board for many years, and was chairman of the Test Gardens Committee. He had recently met requirements for ADS Judge.

Dan's garden was a place of beauty. It gave joy to the experienced and inexperienced gardener, and provided special interest for the daffodil lover. For years he had raised daffodil seedlings and had won many Rose Ribbons. Some of his seedlings merit naming.

When good flowers were exhibited, Dan was there with some, and he was usually among the top award winners. He was a keen exhibitor and it was always a challenge for others to know his flowers would be there. Whether he won or lost, he never lost that rare quality, his sense of humor.

Dan Thomson made a worthy and honorable contribution to Clemson University, Clemson community, Fort Hill Presbyterian Church and the American Daffodil Society.

—EVE ROBERTSON

DAFFODILS IN NEW ZEALAND

By MR. AND MRS. W. JACKSON, *Tasmania*

(Abridged from *Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter*, December 1971)

During our recent 3 weeks tour of New Zealand, we had the opportunity of attending four of their major shows—two in the North Island and two in the South Island.

There is in New Zealand a controlling body, the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand. This society is affiliated with the Royal Horticultural Society of London, which has empowered them to make awards for outstanding blooms. The society holds two shows per year, one in the North Island and one in the South, rotating in the various districts and held in conjunction with local societies. Besides these two major shows, many other shows are conducted by local horticultural societies.

National Shows. The major award each year at the National Shows is the Gold Cup presented by the British raisers in 1927 for 18 varieties—three stems of each—raised in Britain. This is competed for on alternate years in the North and South Island. Besides this, the major cups in Open Classes, whether they are for 12 varieties, six, or three, are for three blooms per vase. In both National and local shows we found that priority was given to three blooms to a vase, and little emphasis was given to single blooms. As far as seedlings were concerned, they were relegated to a comparatively minor position, whereas we in Tasmania place major emphasis on our seedling classes.

The first show we attended was the National Show at New Plymouth, held on September 16 and 17. This was a large show of over 1,000 blooms. It was of high standard throughout with very little tail. The championship blooms would compare with our best in Launceston, but there were a greater number of good blooms than we have at our shows. We thought some of the blooms looked a little tired and lacked freshness and sparkle. With such a large number of good imported varieties, mostly British, grown in New Zealand, we were surprised and pleased to see that 50% of the champion blooms were New Zealand raised.

The Palmerston North Show was held on September 27 and 28, and run by the local Horticultural Society. This was nearly comparable in numbers but better in quality than the New Plymouth show, as the blooms looked fresher and had more sparkle. Again we thought that the standard of the champion blooms was comparable with our Launceston show.

The National Show at Invercargill was held on September 27 and 28, and it was here that the British Raisers Gold Cup was competed for and was won by Mr. H. Dyer of Christchurch. We found the same high standard in the National Show classes, but quite a tail in the local society classes. It was disappointing to note the very poor support given by the general public to this show in contrast to all the other shows we attended. Again, more than half of the blooms on the champion table were New Zealand raised.

Our last show was held at Christchurch on September 30 and October 1, and was held in their Horticultural Society's own hall—a very good one too—only 3 minutes walk from the center of the city. This was one of the last shows of the season and many of their top exhibitors had used their

blooms at other shows so had very few good blooms to stage, but in spite of this it was a very attractive and well attended show, where floral art exhibits of shrubs and rock plants were really outstanding.

Our overall impression, as the result of visiting these four shows, is that many more growers in New Zealand than in Tasmania are producing first-class blooms. In fact, we were so impressed with the large number of first-class New Zealand-raised blooms that we saw, that we feel that we in Tasmania should be looking to New Zealand for our importations rather than to the Northern Hemisphere. The presentation of their blooms, particularly in classes of three to a vase, is excellent, but it did seem a pity that they were not always shown to the best advantage owing to the lack of black backdrops. In most cases the light was shining through the blooms, which made it very hard to judge their true color and quality. Class numbers were hard to find, and divisions for separate entries were practically nonexistent. At all shows they had standard metal vases. Moss was used to position the blooms, and the arranging of three blooms to the vase was very skilfully done. Standard cards, issued by the societies, were used for the names of varieties. At every show the judging was conducted by at least three judges who judged separate sections. All had a steward and most had an associate judge. All judges combined to select the champion blooms, which we thought was an excellent idea and worked extremely well. We thought that the general judging standards in New Zealand were very similar to our own. The only criticism of the overall judging we would offer is that, in some instances, the emphasis was placed on size rather than on quality, and in some cases it seemed as if blooms were judged on their reputation rather than on their merit.

We found that some varieties can be grown in New Zealand much better than in Tasmania, notably Arbar, Empress of Ireland, Kingscourt, and Chungking. These blooms appeared repeatedly on the show benches and were all of a high standard. Overall, we were generally disappointed with the quality of their blooms, which is understandable when one sees the conditions under which they are grown. Most New Zealand growers cannot allow their flowers to develop on the plant as we do because of two vital factors—gale-force winds, which necessitate blooms being staked and covered, and a large bumblebee which has a habit of chewing holes in the trumpet to get at the nectar—it causes a tremendous amount of damage.

We found that nearly all the best of British bulbs are extensively grown because of the British raisers Gold Cup, which seemed to us to illustrate the foresight of British growers many years ago. But we were pleased to find that New Zealand growers are producing as good as, if not better, varieties than they are importing from overseas. We saw many excellent varieties raised in New Zealand, especially in Div. 2 red and whites and red and yellows. We think Tasmanian growers may like to know how we think our best compare with their best. In trumpets we would have the edge in 1a's because of color, quality, and substance. In 1b's it would probably be even, with the edge on us for color contrast. In 1c's we would lead easily. In Div. 2 in red and whites and red and yellows they are raising some excellent varieties and are superior to us, but we were pleased to see Vixi [Jackson, 1968] win the all-yellow champion at Invercargill. In Div. 3, both 3b and 3c, New Zealand is well in front. In 3a's Dimity [Jackson, 1968] was champion at Palmerston North and at all other shows, Chungking. In all classes of pinks,

we are very much in front, as this has been a class that seems to have been neglected by New Zealand raisers. We saw mainly Mr. Bisdee's Kiprin, Kootara, Lady Binney, our own Dallbro and Pastel Rose, also imported Rose Royale, Romance, Salome, and Salmon Trout. In doubles, New Zealand would have the lead but mainly with imported varieties such as Acropolis, Candida, Camellia, Golden Ducat, and Gay Challenger.

Besides visiting shows we also took the opportunity to inspect many daffodil gardens; these varied in size from small backyard ones to some consisting of 3 acres. With few exceptions, the daffodils are grown in narrow beds separated by paths and, instead of cultivation, weedicides are used to control weed growth. Labels consisted mostly of short pieces of venetian blind. Very little detail was given on the label, quite often not even the name of the variety, but a number, which necessitated reference to a garden book in which the records were kept. Most seedling growers kept records of their crosses in garden books also.

Most of the seed was grown in beds in the open and transplanted out at 2 years old. It must be emphasized the difficulties with which New Zealand growers have to contend, particularly the gale-force winds and bumblebees, so much so that some growers have been forced to totally enclose their show-bloom beds with covers. This, in our opinion, was perhaps why some of their blooms lacked freshness and quality.

When growers have to transport their blooms for great distances, they are nearly always packed dry in flat boxes of varied types; the flowers are laid flat and the blooms themselves supported by rolls of cotton or tissue paper, the stems held by tapes and drawing pins [thumb tacks] or cello tape. The growers like to get them out of the boxes as soon as possible and into water for some hours before they stage them, preferably overnight to give them a chance to freshen up. They take much more time and trouble to stage them than we do, and it certainly pays dividends.

We cannot express too strongly the cordial reception we were given wherever we went. We met most of the main growers and had long and interesting discussions with them on all aspects of daffodil growing. We would recommend this trip to any grower, as we feel we have learned a lot and gained a lot from our visit by having an opportunity of seeing their best blooms, meeting the growers and officials, seeing their gardens, and discussing daffodils, and we feel that we have returned with a good knowledge of daffodil growing in New Zealand.

The Daffodil Journal has received the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand's mimeographed record of the winners in the New Plymouth and Invercargill 1971 shows, 71 classes each. In addition to selecting a Champion Bloom at each show (Polar Gem, Director), Premier Certificates are given by classification subdivisions. Winning cultivars in the two shows were: 1a, Golden Rapture, Director; 1b, George, Newcastle; 1c, Polar Gem, Mount Faber; 2a, yellow, Toyota, Vixi; 2a, red, Flagstaff, Bell seedling 147; 2b, red cup, Avenger, Norval; 2b, no red or pink, Cull seedling 67/40, Brodgen seedling T164; 2b, pink, Fintona, Manu; 2c, Huskie, Glendermott; 3a, Chungking (both); 3b, Rockall (both); 3c, Polar Imp, Sea Dream; 4, Warne, Candida; "any other division," Daydream, Charity May; seedlings, Tombleson 1A/69, O'More 65/70.

ALLEN DAVIS — "THE BULB MAN."

By MARGUERITE N. DAVIS, *Portland, Oregon*

Many ADS members, especially those interested in miniatures, regret that, because of ill health, Mr. Davis is no longer able to carry on his business as "The Bulb Man," specializing in the smaller flowered hardy bulbs. Mrs. Davis, who is unable to answer the requests for catalogues that continue to come, has sent this account of Mr. Davis' horticultural activities.

Allen W. Davis, widely recognized specialist in bulb and plant culture, was, until his recent retirement because of ill-health, probably the most ardent and one of the most authoritative disciples of the daffodil in the Northwest.

Mr. Davis was born in Maywood, a little town near Kansas City and grew up in another small town in Illinois, also called Maywood. Perhaps these suburban areas fostered a love for growing things, which continued when he went on to study agriculture at the University of Illinois, from which he graduated in 1913. However, he had by that time changed his course to what was then known as Liberal Arts, as he planned to go into Christian service. He served the Y.M.C.A. as social and religious secretary, then as general secretary, for 18 years, followed by 20 as an insurance agent.

It was in 1920, when he moved with his family to Portland, Oregon, that his early interest in flowers returned, because of the opportunities for raising beautiful flowers during most of the year in a mild climate. In 1936, when he built on a wooded acre in what was then a small town near Portland, he landscaped two-thirds of it and dropped outside activities, such as golf and tennis, for gardening, as both exercise and hobby.

At "As-We-Like-It," as his home was named, he grew an astonishing variety of shrubs, wild flowers, plants, and bulbs. Primroses were a prime favorite and many of these—auriculas, Asian, polyanthus, juliae, etc., followed the paths and were placed here and there around the house, in the grove and extensive rockery. He was one of the founders of The American Primrose Society in 1941.

He was also one of the founders of the Portland Men's Garden Club in 1938 and served as its secretary for the first 4 years. In 1947, he was awarded the bronze medal of the Men's Garden Clubs of America "in appreciation of long and devoted service to the Portland Club" and given a life membership.

From 1958 to 1965, he was manager of the Portland Seed Store. He then retired, to go into his own bulb business. At first this was a local venture, but as word spread of his unusual offerings and the fact that he had grown and tested every bulb on his lists, he found himself with a large mail order business as well. His final list, 1966-67, included 90 "small flowered" daffodils, 14 erythroniums, 10 dwarf hardy cyclamen, 15 trilliums, 15 smaller flowered tulips, 27 crocus, both spring and fall blooming, and various miscellaneous bulbous plants, including Oregon natives not easily available in trade.

It was his friendship with Charles E. Bailey, which began in 1939, that led to his devotion to daffodils. Bailey, who died in 1948, grew and hybridized daffodils as a hobby. He was recognized nationally as a hybridizer

of fine varieties. One of the best of these, named for him, was introduced by Oregon Bulb Farms in 1946.

Many of Mr. Bailey's seedlings grew in the large raised beds of bulbs that filled one section of the Davis grounds. Here Mr. Davis grew, tested, and displayed, at one time or other, more than 300 varieties of daffodils, 35 of them miniatures.

For many years, until the test programs of the National Men's Garden Clubs of America were discontinued, Allen Davis was in charge of the daffodil program—a job that entailed the supervision of test growing in all parts of the country. This testing, which he initiated in 1947, was considered of such importance that its work was participated in and its results carefully checked by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the leading growers in the United States.

In addition to conducting his own tests through the years, Mr. Davis sent out collections of the newer daffodil varieties to club testers in all parts of the country. These testers grew the varieties in their own gardens and made periodic reports on quality and performance. As a result of these tests, consistent improvements were made in daffodil varieties, and better bulbs were made available to home gardeners.

In the long years of his growing and testing daffodils, Allen Davis stressed five major qualities to watch for in daffodils: color, the richness and luster of petals, plus the flower's ability to hold color under intense sunlight; stem—sturdiness and strength; petals—substance, strong and leathery to touch, with ability to hold form and shape throughout growing season; petal formation—petals should overlap in a well-formed, nicely proportioned pattern; length of bloom—bloom should come early and stay late.

Because of lack of time, this self-called "hobby gardener" never tried to raise seedlings from his own bulbs. In addition to his previous work as life insurance counselor and store manager, he developed and maintained his large home grounds and displayed blooms for prospective customers and daffodil fanciers, so they could see for themselves the different types and colors. Each year he potted hundreds of containers with bulbs for the annual Men's Garden Club Show in the spring, as gifts for friends, for placing here and there in sheltered places in the yard, and for window-boxes.

Mr. Davis joined ADS in 1956 and was an active participant in the Men's and Miniature Round Robins until his health failed. He served as a regional director from 1958 to 1960, and was the first chairman of the Miniatures Committee.

For several years he taught the University of Oregon extension courses on landscaping and horticulture, as well as schools for judges. He wrote articles for *The American Daffodil Yearbook*, *Practical Gardener*, *Farms Illustrated*, *Sunset*, and the garden section of *The New York Times*, and was in demand for horticultural lectures and to show his extensive collection of garden and flower slides. Add to this his business of "specializing in the smaller hardy bulbs" (which included his favorites, miniature narcissus, with a listing of 60 tested varieties), and it is not difficult to see why he had no time for hybridizing!

Allen and Marguerite Davis celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1965. They have a married son and daughter (the latter living in the former large home after her parents moved to a smaller house), eight grandchildren, and five "greats."

LATE BLOOMERS

The convention of the National Council of State Garden Clubs was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 15-17. The local committee had asked me to stage an exhibit of daffodils for their meeting at the hotel. Agreeing to do so, I had assumed it would consist of Frigid, Cushendall, Reprieve, some poets, and a few others from Division 3b. Fortunately, a late season made it possible to exhibit 84 varieties from all divisions except 6 and 10. The exhibit was mostly three stems each. A few were taken from the refrigerator but more than 70 varieties were cut from the garden the day before the convention opened.

The stems were selected as carefully as for a competitive show and staged on a table in front of an attractive dark screen put on exhibit by the Cleveland Museum of Art. The daffodil exhibit attracted the attention of many of the 1,000 garden club women attending the meeting. More garden-minded people probably saw that exhibit than saw our annual daffodil show at the Garden Center. The distribution of divisions in the exhibit were:

Division 1— 1	Division 4— 7	Division 8— 1
2—11	5— 8	9— 6
3—35	7—13	Miniature — 2

Many of these were relatively new varieties originated by Grant Mitsch, Murray Evans, Mrs. Richardson, and a few from Northern Ireland.

—WELLS KNIERIM

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Second Call for Daffodil Seeds

Mr. Charles W. Culpepper has once again made available to members daffodil seeds. In nearly every instance one parent of his seed is a daffodil of his own raising, some of them the sixth or seventh generation raised by him. Usually the other parent is a well known named variety. They have the potential of both health and beauty. Mr. George E. Morrill of Oregon has also contributed seed of large crosses and Mrs. Bonnie Bowers has made available seed from *N. triandrus albus* selfed. Grow your own daffodils, you will love them best of all. Send an 8-cent stamp with your request to the Daffodil Seed Broker, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Virginia 22042

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

Flowers in Three Years

Some years back Ken Heazlewood and I discussed the possibility of obtaining flowers from seed in three years. I am very happy to be able to report that this year I achieved this aim. The seed was planted in the open ground and as thick as thieves. The only preparation was to hoe a furrow and fill it up with wood ash before planting on the 8 Dec. 1968. Since planting no special treatment has been given, but the weeds have been kept out. I wonder whether the early flowers resulted from: planting in the open ground, the earliness of planting, the wood ash, or a combination of the three?

—LINDSAY P. DETTMAN

(From Australian Daffodil Society Newsletter)

From the Hybridizing Robins

There were some major disappointments. My bulbocodium hybrids did not bloom even though they did begin to multiply. Quick Step seedlings also began to multiply without first blooming. So I have to wait another year.

Of those new cultivars I tried this year, Prefix was a standout. It is a 6a (*Cibola* × *cyclamineus*) that produces show-quality blooms for me. I used my Honeybird × Goldcourt seedling on it and got four large pods, so apparently it is quite fertile. It bloomed extremely early, even earlier than Peeping Tom.

—JACK S. ROMINE

Daffodils . . . demand that getting acquainted with them be done on *their* timetable, and this is particularly so if one takes to making crosses. Suddenly I find that I have been seriously interested in them for more than 30 years and I'm just getting ready to be eligible to learn what is going on. Our seasoned growers are seasoned indeed, and in my experience there is a mellowness about them that is apparent in the finest qualities of the flower itself . . . Murray Evans once said something that I've given a lot of thought since, specifically that daffodil breeding depends on intensification of characteristics. It has long been apparent to me that all the flowers in Divisions 1 through 3 are a study in intermediacy between the yellow trumpet at one end and the red trimmed poet at the other. Yellow definitely dislikes moving toward the small cup just as red dislikes moving toward the trumpet. We are moving to get both places, but I doubt the way of getting there is by wide crosses. The time span is so long, and so much preliminary work has already been done, that I think it is a mistake to duplicate the early steps.

—ROBERT E. JERRELL

JUDGING COLLAR DAFFODILS

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*

(*From Washington Daffodil Society Newsletter, March 1972*)

At the Fall Meeting of the ADS Middle Atlantic Region at Hampton, Va., on September 18, 1971, Kitty Bloomer presided over a panel of judges answering questions of the 60 or more persons attending. The discussion was lively and, as an outgrowth of previous questions, Regional Vice President Jane Moore asked the panel how one should judge the form of a collar daffodil. Although I am not an ADS accredited Judge, Kitty directed the question to me as I have a large collection of collar daffodils and have used them successfully at shows.

I was caught off guard and did not answer the question too well so I would like to try again to answer Jane Moore. I address myself to form only, as color (unless related to form), pose, condition of a collar daffodil should be judged just as any other daffodil. Two words come to my mind in judging collars — and doubles too for that matter. These words are organization and balance. In any attractive daffodil balance plays a great part. For

example, in a standard daffodil, a large corona and a puny perianth is unattractive. A perianth that has greatly different petal and sepal parts is not admired. As with any daffodil the various parts of good collar bloom should appear well balanced one against the other. Nearly the same as balance is organization. A judge or a non-judge enjoys looking at a daffodil that is a unit of beauty. Take Murray Evans' Descenso as an example. Its typical bloom is an inspiring balance of trumpet and perianth and an excellent contrast of yellow on white. A good double daffodil is not just a blob of petals. A pleasing double is one with a well organized and balanced arrangement of petals and, in a bicolor double, one where the lesser color enhances, through contrast or complement, the other color.

A daffodil has to be grown to be known and it is doubtful that a person can correctly judge miniatures, doubles, collars or any other daffodils unless he grows them. A few years back fanciers showed their distaste for doubles just as they do now for collars. As they began to grow doubles they began to appreciate their beauty, especially as finer doubles came along. Finer collars are here now, too.

To be specific, I think that for an exhibition bloom the perianth of a collar daffodil should be as smooth and flat as any other daffodil. The split parts of the corona should lie back against or protrude out from the perianth in an organized balanced fashion. In a bicolor the colors should contribute to a harmonious balance. The exhibition collar daffodil should be a single, pleasing, unit of floral beauty.

CULTIVAR COMMENTS

The 1971 Flowers in Australia

I exhibited or judged at eight shows during the season and three blooms stood head and shoulders above all the others that I saw. Dimity, a 3a raised by Tim Jackson and exhibited at Kyneton & Skipton. Ghana, a borderline 1a, and Trumpet Call 1a, both raised by Mrs. Fairbairn and put up in her non-competitive display at Skipton, were the three. Trumpet Call I would rate *the* bloom of the year; it had a smooth yellow perianth of good overlap and an attractive bright red trumpet slightly expanded at the serrated mouth. The whole flower was well balanced, the waist of the trumpet was not too broad. The only fault if one could call it such was that the bloom was slightly smaller than the usual run of 1a's.

—LINDSAY P. DETTMAN

(From Australian Daffodil Society Newsletter, Nov. 1971)

Love Dream (van Deursel 1943): I do not know what the judges would do with this on the show table, but I do know that it will rate a high mark in the garden. All it needs is a comfortable spot, and those large flowers with their distinct flat solid orange-red crowns will furnish a display of unexcelled beauty. This variety can be purchased from at least one catalog source for only 20 cents a bulb, a tremendous bargain. The grower will never regret giving it a spot in a border. I found only one reference to this variety in the RHS Year Books, in the 1957 issue, where it was stated that Love Dream is a seedling from La Riente.

—GLENN DOOLEY

BULLETIN BOARD

FALL BOARD MEETING

The fall meeting of the ADS Board of Directors will be held at the Grove Park Inn, Asheville, North Carolina, October 20 and 21, with an optional tour on October 22. Mrs. Veach writes: This is the time when the fall coloring is at its height and well worth traveling miles to see. The optional trip on Sunday, Oct. 22, will take us across the Blue Ridge Parkway to "The Cradle of Forestry," site of the first forestry school in the United States. The road leads through some really spectacular scenery. We will take a picnic lunch and return to Asheville in the early afternoon."

1973 CONVENTION

In 1973 Williamsburg is for daffodil lovers! Advance notice is given that all members are invited to attend the American Daffodil Society Convention in Williamsburg, Va. on April 12, 13, and 14. There will be two directors' meetings, otherwise the Convention will be devoted entirely to the enjoyment of daffodils and daffodil people. Included will be a great Convention daffodil show, a tour of two fabulous daffodil gardens, large commercial exhibits from Oregon and overseas, a daffodil boutique, and daffodil programs in variety. Consider coming early and enjoying the Garden Club of Virginia Daffodil Show on April 7 and 8, staying to enjoy the beauty and history of Williamsburg, Jamestown, and Yorktown, and remaining to delight in a daffodil convention in hospitable Tidewater Virginia. Full information as to activities and costs will appear in the December Journal. Plan now to come to Williamsburg in April.

1973 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

A list of early shows will be published in the December issue of the Journal. Preliminary information should be sent to the Awards Chairman, Mrs. W. S. Simms, 3571' Paces Ferry Road, N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30327, by October 15. Information desired: date of show; city or town where it will be held; show address or building; sponsor of show; and the name and address of the person to contact for information.

WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?

Requests continue to find their way to your Bulb Broker for hard-to-find cultivars. If you can spare a bulb of one of those listed below, won't you write directly to the person who wants it? Do it today!

CULTIVAR

3a Win All

2b Magic Pink

3b Carinthia

WANTED BY

Michael A. Magut
8 Bunker Hill Dr.
Trumbull, Conn. 06611

Michael A. Magut
Michael A. Magut

CULTIVAR

4 Daphne

8 Grand Primo

7b Cheyenne

7a White Wedgwood

1a Scotch Gold

2a Havelock

2a Quirinus

2b Carnlough

3b Carinthia

5a Kings Sutton

6a Moongate

7b Cheyenne

8 Admiration

8 Highfield Beauty

Fowlds cyclamineus strain—
(seed or bulbs)

WANTED BY

Robert C. Smith
R.R. 3 Wee Farm
Robinson, Ill. 62454Robert C. Smith
George Wood, Jr.
Rt. 2, Box 119
Cottondale, Ala. 35453George Wood, Jr.
David E. Karnstedt
980 W. Como Ave.
Saint Paul, Minn. 55103

David E. Karnstedt

David E. Karnstedt

David E. Karnstedt

David E. Karnstedt

David E. Karnstedt

David E. Karnstedt

David E. Karnstedt

David E. Karnstedt

David E. Karnstedt

David E. Karnstedt

FIND IT HERE:

1b Effective

Gerald Waltz
P. O. Box 977
Salem, Va. 24153

2b Brahms

Walter Blom & Son
Hillegom, Holland

3b Clockface

W. J. Dunlop
Broughshane, Ballymena, Northern Ireland

1b Court Jester

Murray Evans
Rt. 1, Box 525
Corbett, Ore. 97019

7a Penpol

Grant Mitsch
Canby, Oregon 97013

1b Glengariff

Grant Mitsch

6a Joybell

Mrs. Lionel Richardson
Waterford, Ireland

3b Grey Lady

Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd.
Broughshane, Northern Ireland

CONVENTION JUDGES SCHOOL?

A question exists as to whether a Judges School at the 1973 Convention at Williamsburg, Va., is desirable or not. Anyone who would like to attend Course 1 (or, for that matter, Course 2 or 3) on Sunday, April 15, should drop a line to Miss Sarah H. Terry, 79 Oakville Road, Hampton, Va. 23369. If enough people are interested there will be a school.

HERE AND THERE

Last September we published an article on virus diseases of daffodils in the Netherlands, by C. J. Asjes. A Dutch version of this article was published this spring, in several installments, in the Dutch publication Bloembollencultuur, organ of the Royal Association for Flower Bulb Culture, giving credit to The Daffodil Journal.

Newsletters have been received from the Middle Atlantic Region, the Southwest Region, and the Central Ohio Daffodil Society. The Middle Atlantic Region is looking forward to a fall meeting on September 16, at Staunton, Virginia, and, of course, to the big Williamsburg Convention next spring. The Southwest letter includes extensive reports of regional and state shows, and announces dates for two 1973 shows in the Region. The Ohio society announces a pot luck buffet supper meeting in September, and reports a successful first show and bulb sale. Mary Lou Gripshover, the editor, writes on miniatures she has grown.

Children of St. George's School in Memphis, Tennessee, held their own daffodil show at school, exhibited more than 500 blooms, and say that next year's show will be bigger and better, according to their headmaster, Junius Davidson, as reported by Mrs. Fred A. Allen, Jr.

Broadleigh Gardens, the small bulbs concern that acquired the stocks of Alec Gray on his retirement several years ago, has recently changed hands and location. The new owner is the Hon. Roger Bootle-Wilbrahan. A young man, he has spent nine years in the horticultural industry, in Britain, Holland, and Zambia. Now settled in England, not far from the former site of Broadleigh Gardens, he has acquired most of the stock and the goodwill of the business, and has been moving the stocks to the new address: Barr House, Bishops Hull, Taunton, Somerset, England.

UNREGISTERED DAFFODILS

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Chairman*

The Symposium ballots over the past 4 years have included one or more votes each for 34 unregistered daffodils.

There are various reasons for unregistered names:

A few on this list may be typographical or spelling errors.

Sometimes a grower releases a clone under a "name" to test public acceptance, and then such stock may become too disseminated to meet registration rules. Such seems to be the case of the three well-known cultivars: Kings Sutton, attributed to Clark, The Knave, attributed to Coleman, and Laetitia, offered by Van Tubergen.

Then again, a wholesaler may "fancy up" a name. (I have seen Mrs. R. O. Backhouse designated as "Mrs. Pinkhouse" — but, I hasten to add, not on a Symposium ballot.) However, Apricot Attraction, frequently appearing, probably so originated.

Others are undoubtedly what the dog people call "kennel names" from amateur hybridizers.

Sometimes a grower applies to his seedling the name of a forgotten, but registered, cultivar.

The current official designation of the well-known "Chinese Sacred Lily," which has had many names through the years, eludes search, however. A reference in the Classified List to this popular flower would be helpful.

Whatever the reason, it seemed well to alert the membership to these unregistered names. Considering the thousands of registered daffodils and the more than 20,000 items charted for these Symposiums, it is amazing there are not more. Check this list, in case you are growing one of these.

Ace of Spades	
Aerome	
Amhea	— Anthea, 2b?
Apricot Attraction	— fancy for Apricot Distinction
Artist	— registered as 3b; improperly used for an 11
Bust of Fortune	
Caulabito	
Chinese Sacred Lily	— current registered name?
Coronet	— perhaps Cornet, 6a?
Cragmont	— perhaps Cragford, 8?
Early Virginia	
Eldin H. Burgess	
Golden Hibiscus	— used for an 11
Green Emerald	
Hillbilly	— unregistered 11
Hillbilly's Sister	— unregistered 11
King (Kings?, King's?) Sutton	— unregistered yellow 5a
Irish Gold	
<i>jonquilla</i> Helena	
Laetitia	— unregistered 8
Lampert	
Mercouri	— perhaps permission withheld?
Mrs. Gordon Pierce	
Monohan	— perhaps Monaghan, 1a?
Patricia	— selection from <i>N. poeticus</i> Flore Pleno
Petticoat Split	
Pink Favorite	— for Pink Select, 2b
Pompano Queen	
Posie	
Ruffled Beauty	
The Knave	— unregistered white 6a
Tuscarora	— "kennel name"
Twinkletoes	— <i>Canaliculatus</i> ?
Woodville	— perhaps Woodvale, 2c

I should appreciate being told of any errors I have made in the above. Matters regarding registration should be referred to Mrs. Anderson, ADS Registrar.

EXTENDING THE SEASON

By MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, *Columbus, Ohio*

(From CODS Corner, Newsletter of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society)

When does the first daffodil bloom in your garden? Do you know which one it is? Keeping records of bloom dates can be helpful. When you dig and replant, you can plant the earliest bloomers in the warmest spot. Take advantage of those microclimates! To put a late-blooming variety in a warm spot negates the late-flowering effect and wastes the advantage that could be gained by planting an early type there. All our gardens have microclimates. It's easy to find them when there is snow on the ground. Look for the place where the snow melts first—that's the place to plant the early daffodils so they will be even earlier. And of course the place where the snow lingers longest will be a good spot to plant the late ones so they'll be even later. This will help extend the blooming season. Then too, you can look for earlier or later blooming types. These are not always exhibition materials, but the pleasure they bring with their sprightly blooms earns them a place in the garden. Little Witch, an all-yellow 6a, was the first standard size daffodil to bloom last year, opening on April 10. This is certainly no show flower, but it made a charming picture near my front door. A pair of 1b's, Foresight, in yellow and white, but on rather short stems, and Trouseau, in an enchanting pale buff and white, were next. These opened on April 12, and were followed by all-yellow Peeping Tom, 6a, April 14, and Lunar Sea, a precisely formed 1d, and Dove Wings, a white and pale-yellow 6a, both on April 15. Other early bloomers for me are Content, a very small pale 1b, and Carlton, an all-yellow 2a, which is very prolific. My daughter's garden is on the south side of the house, and she had Satellite, a 6a with an orange cup, on April 8, and red and yellow Fortune, 2a, Spellbinder, 1d, and Binkie, 2d, on April 10. (To illustrate the effect of those microclimates, my clump of Binkie, which is out in the open—not by a south wall—didn't bloom until April 18.) Her Chinook, 2b, opened on April 12, along with the first of my blooms.

However, I did have miniatures in bloom beginning March 31, when *N. asturiensis* opened. This is the smallest of the wild trumpets, and quite charming. Little Gem, 1a, and Mustard Seed, 2a, both opened on April Fool's Day. Little Gem is a hybrid of *N. minor*, and at its best is a well-formed small trumpet, considerably larger than *asturiensis*. Mustard Seed is a tiny all-yellow 2a, on a short stem, which on opening barely holds the bloom above the ground. Small Talk was next, on April 8. This is another miniature trumpet with a starlike perianth. *N. minor*, a wild trumpet, and Marionette, 2a, opened next on April 9 and 10. Marionette is a 2a with a red rim on the cup, but the flower is somewhat large (for a miniature) on a short stem. As the flower ages, the stem does grow, lending much better proportion to the bloom, but it is still too big for the miniature class in my opinion. Wee Bee, 1a, Mite, 6a, and *N. bulbocodium nivalis* all opened with Little Witch on April 10. Mite is a yellow cyclamineus hybrid with well-swept-back perianth segments. *N. bulbocodium nivalis* is the tiniest of all bulbocodiums, with a practically nonexistent perianth. We refer to it as "our oddity." Another early miniature is *N. scaberulus*, with two tiny blooms on each stem. The entire bloom stem was no larger than a bobby

pin. *N. obvallaris*, sometimes called the Tenby Daffodil, is also early. This is a trumpet type, grows 9-12 inches tall, and has good color and form.

Some other early varieties (according to various sources) are Unsurpassable, 1a; Bambi, 1b miniature; well-formed Prologue, 1b; Sacajawea, 2a; and Woodgreen, 2b. *N. cyclamineus* is very early, and likes a damp spot in the garden. It is reported to be difficult to grow. However, its hybrids Bartley, Estrellita, February Gold, February Silver (described as resembling February Gold, but milk white), Cornet, and Jana are much easier.

In the early varieties, you will note that there are many trumpets, some yellow and red large cups, and good choices among the cyclamineus hybrids. The choice of pale varieties and other divisions is more limited.

In the lates, the small-cups, near relatives of the poets, dominate, with enough yellow from the late jonquils to give contrast.

After April 15th, things seem to open all at once, but by the end of the month, most things have opened, and so we search the catalogs looking for cultivars which are supposed to be late. My records show that last year the miniatures Bobbysoxer, 7b, Bebop, 7b, Pixie's Sister, 7b, and Lintie, 7b, all opened on May 3. Later still, on May 7, Homage, 2c; Grey Lady, 3b, a favorite of mine with a pale grey eye; Fiorella, 3b; 3c's Dallas and Silver Salver with their lovely green eyes; and the poets Perdita, Quetzal, Milan, Red Rim, Smyrna, and Knave of Diamonds all opened. The poets are all similar, but Perdita has pointed petals, Quetzal is the largest, and Knave of Diamonds is distinctive because of its solid red cup. Miniatures Demure, 7b, Hawera and April Tears, both 5b, also opened on May 7. These last two are similar, with several pendant flowers on a stem; Hawera is yellow, whereas April Tears is more gold.

During the week of May 9 to 15, the last of the flowers opened. Gartan, a 2a in orange and yellow, was quite a nice flower. Tincleton, a 5b, and Pigeon, a small 2c, were both lovely white flowers. Baby Moon, a miniature jonquil hybrid, perfumes the air with its fragrance. Cushendall, a small 3c; *N. poeticus recurvus*, 10, Dactyl, 9, and Sea Green, 9, all add charm. A favorite of mine is Grace Note, 3b, which has a green eye with a band of yellow on the cup. Sweet Music, a small double; Corncrake, a 3b with a bright red rim on the cup; *N. × biflorus*, 10; and Frigid, 3c, end my season.

Look for some of the early and late varieties when you go through this year's catalogs. Although they won't bloom in time for the shows, they will lengthen your season.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

On several occasions there have been comments on daffodil culture in the colder climates. There is a need for similar comments on daffodil culture in the Deep South. Mrs. Mel Williams of Angie, Louisiana, which lies in Washington Parish, presented a long list of varieties she grows successfully. This list could have been taken from my garden or from other gardens in this area. She writes that she lives in a region of rolling hills. Initially she was unaware that she could grow daffodils in her area. It was the encouragement of the late B. Y. Morrison that got her started in this adventure.

Just how long can one expect a clump of daffodils to remain in one planting clump? I don't know the answer, but I can report that Dorothy Tuthill, who lives in Rye, New York, has a clump of *N. asturiensis* which has been growing in one location under a Norway maple for over 20 years. In my location I do well to keep this species around for two seasons. What is the difference?

One of the problems of early daffodils is rapid changes of temperature. In some instances, daytime temperatures will range upward to nearly 70° F. At night the temperature will plunge to below freezing. This sudden change of temperature will often damage the stems of many varieties. However, some varieties do endure such climatic hardships. Sun Dance and Fortune withstood the cold as the stems remained in their natural positions. Erlicheer does not withstand cold well. I presume that its stem is filled with a sap which freezes and then the stem does not have sufficient strength to sustain the weight of the blooms.

How did I get Cheerfulness mixed up in my planting of Elvira? I have asked this question many times. Recently I have learned that Cheerfulness is a sport from Elvira. Primrose Cheerfulness and Yellow Cheerfulness are color mutations from Cheerfulness. Cheerfulness is an oldtimer and possibly the most consistent double grown today.

The subject of fertilizer is frequently discussed in the Robins. There is no set of rules to guide growers. One should know the nature of his garden soil and govern the fertilizer accordingly. Helen Trueblood of Scottsburg, Indiana, uses 4-12-12 and old rotted manure. The nitrogen content of any fertilizer should be low to promote best bulb quality. Mrs. Maurice Abercrombie of Palmetto, Georgia, uses a teaspoon of superphosphate under each bulb, with a layer of sand over this fertilizer. The bulb should never be in contact with any fertilizer. She adds a handful of sand over her bulbs. She does not use any fertilizer in her planting of miniature daffodils, but sometimes sprinkles some wood ashes in a pine mulch over them.

If one has a tight clay soil, it is best not to place sand at the bottom of a bulb planting hole. This forms a cup that will hold water, and the result is poor drainage. Finally, a gardener should always study his own soil conditions before making a decision as to methods of enrichment of the soil.

PERFORMANCE

Willis Wheeler speaks of the performance of the older cultivars and the behavior of some of the present-day daffodils, which he feels (in some cases) is not altogether superior.

Willis is hiding his light under a bushel. In 1960 he gave me one bulb of his seedling 4/371; by 1966 this one bulb had produced a total of 30 handsome tall turgid blooms with pale yellow cup and white informal perianth. My records for 1967 and 1968 read "too many to count." These bulbs were dug in 1968 and I had 39 large bulbs, which I planted in three different exposures and again in 1970 and 1971 I had too many blooms to count.

When I asked Willis why this had never been registered he said he felt it was not distinctive enough, but surely performance like this counts a great deal in the garden.

—Nancy Timms

POSTSCRIPT

Many readers have written to me to inquire further about John Lea's varieties, which I described in the June issue of the *Journal*, so I thought a few further notes would be of interest.

The big surprise was their phenomenal growth. They were planted in the same bed with other varieties newly purchased last fall, but outshone them all in vigor. Without exception the foliage stayed green longer than any other.

Bulb digging—which is always a pleasure—was like excavating the Comstock lode. Nothing but big, smooth bulbs and exceptional increase.

Basal rot, an ever-present problem for me, was nonexistent. I had been apprehensive about 3c Achnasheen and 2c Inverpolly, because of the constant rains and total inundation of Hurricane Agnes, but all was well. If any basal rot develops in storage, I will amend this report with a P.P.S.

—MARIE BOZIEVICH

THE 1972 ADS AWARD WINNERS

By MRS. WILLIAM S. SIMMS, *Awards Committee Chairman*

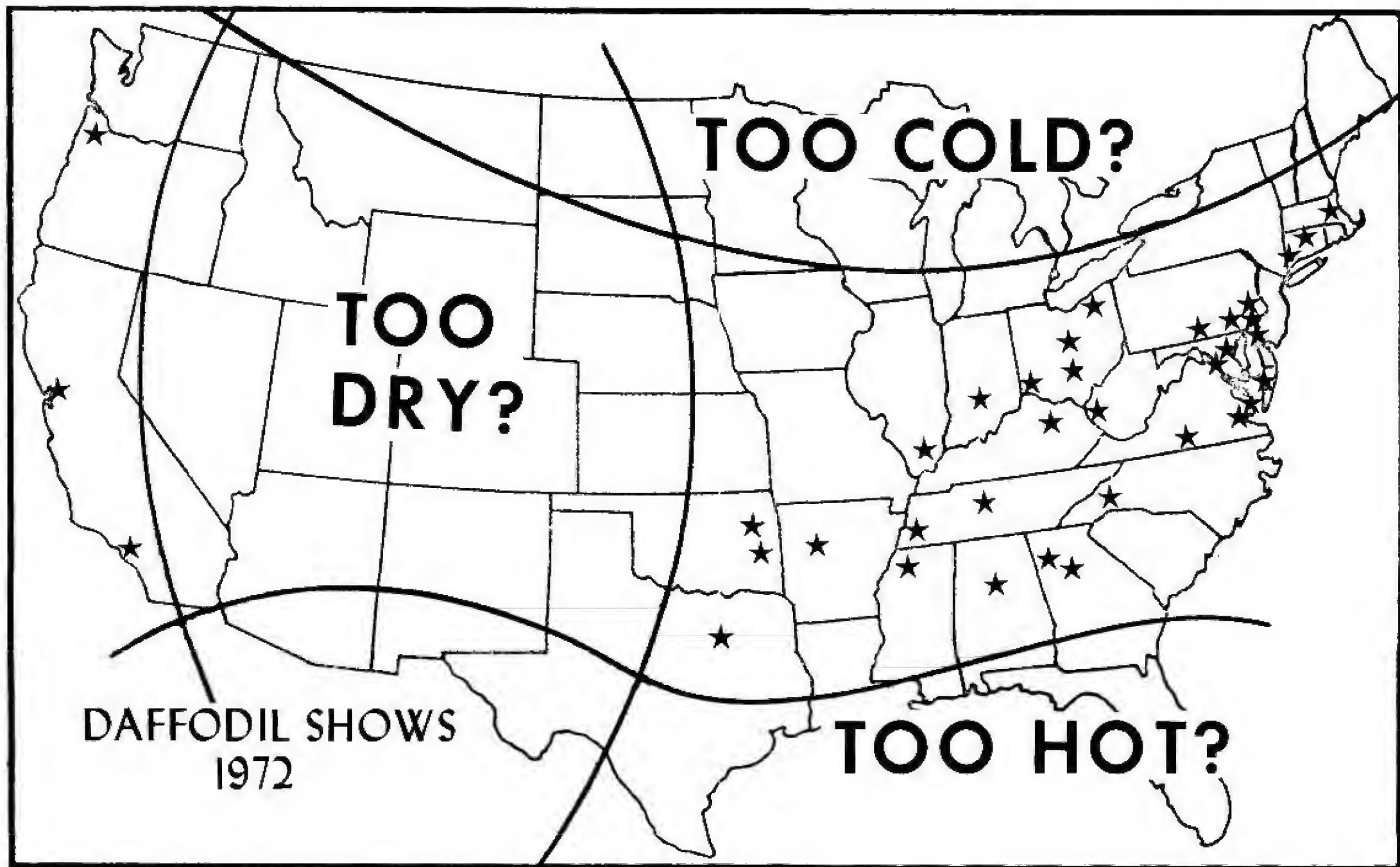
Thirty-three ADS-approved daffodil shows were held in 1972. The show-season began on March 4 with the Southern California Daffodil Society Show at Descanso Gardens in La Cañada and ended on May 10, the final day of the Massachusetts State Daffodil Show at Horticultural Hall in Boston. Between these two dates, other daffodil shows were being presented in 20 states, plus one in Washington, D. C.

Extremely bad weather forced the cancellation of one show and reduced considerably the number of entries in several other shows. On the other hand, the Midwest Regional Show Committee, after cancelling their show, reconsidered and proceeded to stage the largest show they have ever had!

At the show in connection with the annual Convention in Portland, Oregon, this year, exhibitors were successful in winning the Society's two top show awards. The winner of the Gold Carey E. Quinn Medal was William G. Pannill, who showed 24 numbered seedlings of his own raising that had been flown out from Martinsville, Va. The five required divisions were well represented by highly refined and immaculately groomed seedlings involving 23 different crosses. Aside from the blooms mentioned in the June *Journal*, several others in his collection were particularly noteworthy: D-34, Lemonade \times Lemnos, a smooth solid yellow 3a; 64/19/2, a deep-rosy-pink 1b from Broughshane \times Rose Royale with the good traits of the pollen parent; and 65/99, Matador \times *N. triandrus albus*, a colorful tazetta, suggestive of the many other Matador seedlings we will hopefully be seeing in the near future.

Two other entries made up of blue-ribbon specimens were also staged in the Quinn Medal class by Mrs. Fort Linton (who has since become Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Jr.), of Nashville, Tenn., and by Mrs. Ernest S. Kirby of Corbett, Oregon.

The Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal was awarded to Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, of Wilmington, Delaware, for her perky collection of 12 miniatures from three divisions consisting of *N. bulbocodium* var. *nivalis*, *N.*



scaberulus, Wee Bee, *N. bulbocodium* sp., Quince, *N. rupicola*, Marionette, *N. watieri*, Mite, Tête-a-Tête, Jumble, and *N. bulbocodium* L. subsp. *obesus*.

Neither the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr. Memorial Trophy nor the Larry P. Mains Memorial Trophy was awarded this year. These two awards also are offered only at shows in connection with a national convention of ADS.

All ribbon award winners at Portland will be found in the consolidated reports on these awards.

The Bronze Ribbon, available only to Regional shows, was awarded twice this year; first in the Middle Atlantic Regional Show at Washington, D. C., where the winners were Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor with three stems each of 3b Rockall, 7b Sweet Pepper, 5b Arish Mell, 4 Tahiti, 2b Passionale, 2b Daviot, 3b Snow Gem, 11 Holiday Inn International, 9 Actaea, 6b Roger, 7a Sweetness, and Morrill seedling 56-1-1. The second Bronze Ribbon went to Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen at the Northeast Regional Show in Wilmington. Her 12 varieties were: 2a Camelot, 2d Daydream, 4 Tahiti, 2b Greeting, 2b April Charm, 2c Purity, 2c Ave, 3a Perimeter, 1a Golden Horn, 3b Merlin, 6a Willet, and 2b Passionale.

The Gold Ribbon for the best standard daffodil in the horticultural classes went to a different variety at each of the 33 shows. However, two exhibitors, Mrs. Mackinney and Mrs. Bozievich, were two-show winners. The number of entries in each show may be of interest to some readers.

WINNERS	SHOW	EXHIBITORS
Daydream 2d	La Cañada, Calif. 250	William H. Roese
Statue 2b	Birmingham, Ala. 323	Mrs. E. P. & Miss Nan Miles
Inca Gold 1a	Dallas, Texas 329	Mrs. C. R. Bivins
Loch Naver 2a	Oakland, Calif. 366	Robert E. Jerrell
Rushlight 2d	Smyrna, Ga. 243	Mrs. W. S. Simms
Audubon 3b	Morrilton, Ark. 327	Mrs. Kenneth C. Ketcheside
Festivity 2b	Muskogee, Okla. 313	Mrs. Eugene Rice
Pristine 2c	Memphis, Tenn. 414	Mrs. C. H. McGee
Revelry 2a	Atlanta, Ga. 738	Mrs. Thomas E. Tolleson
Galway 2a	Hernando, Miss. 219	Mrs. Edward Entriken
B 28/1 1b	Portland, Ore.	William G. Pannill
(Ballygarvey × Preamble)		
Acropolis 4	Nashville, Tenn. (1367 blooms)	Mrs. Robert C. Cartwright
Ave 2c	Gloucester, Va. 621	Mrs. Chandler Bates
My Love 2b	Asheville, N. C. 245	Mrs. Richard C. Stuntz
Butterscotch 2a	Berwyn, Pa. 103	Mrs. W. R. Mackinney
Sunbird 2a	Bloomington, Ind. 732	Mrs. Elizabeth Swearingen
Perimeter 3a	Shelbyville, Ky. 442	Mrs. L. R. Robinson
Kansas 3b	Chillicothe, Ohio 214	Mrs. Harold Junk
Ormeau 2a	Newport News, Va. 449	Mrs. John Payne Robinson
Charter 2d	Eldorado, Ill. 205	Mrs. L. H. Murphy
Loch Owskeich 2b	Baltimore, Md. 371	Mrs. John Bozievich
Eminent 3b	Princess Anne, Md. 266	Mrs. John C. Anderson
Woodvale 2c	Norristown, Pa. 321	Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen
Mitsch R33/29	Washington, D. C. 401	Mrs. John Bozievich
Everpink 2b	Cincinnati, Ohio 460	Mrs. Harry Wilkie
Arctic Gold 1a	Downingtown, Pa. 216	Michael A. Magut
Easter Moon 2c	Columbus, Ohio 456	Mrs. Paul Gripshover
Quetzal 9	Wilmington, Del. 418	Mrs. Merton S. Yerger
Arbar 2b	Chambersburg, Pa. 333	Mrs. Charles Bender
Canisp 2c	Greenwich, Conn. 493	Mr. & Mrs. Charles H. Anthony
Avenger 2b	Hartford, Conn. 761	Mrs. W. R. Mackinney
Old Satin 2b	Cleveland, Ohio 211	Mrs. Alfred Hanenkrat
Daviot 2b	Boston, Mass. 300	Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor

The White Ribbon for the best three stems of one variety was awarded in 32 shows. Three of the best-in-show varieties, Ormeau, Rushlight, and Ave, were again winners at the same shows in the three-stem classes. Ormeau and Rushlight were entered by the same exhibitors again; the winning three-stem entry of Ave was shown by Mrs. H. deShields Henley. Another three-stem entry of Rushlight won this ribbon for David E. Cook in Asheville. Dainty Miss was also a two-show winner, first at Greenwich for Mrs. Luke B. Lockwood and a few days later at Hartford for Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor. Glenwherry was the winner for Sidney P. DuBose in Oakland and for Mrs. Wm. V. Winton in Nashville. Ceylon was still another two-show winner of this ribbon, for the Walter Thompsons in Birmingham and for George B. Meyer in Muskogee. Two exhibitors received the White Ribbon at two shows each: Wells Knierim at Cleveland with Arish Mell and at Columbus with Golden Rapture; also, Mrs. John Bozievich with Roger at Baltimore and at Chambersburg with Inverpolly. (See story in June *Journal*.) At the Adena Show in Chillicothe, Mrs. Paul Gripshover's three-stem entry was Morrill seedling 56-1-1 (*Polindra* \times *N. jonquilla*), which was described as an unusual 7a, slightly larger than Sweetness with a white perianth and yellow cup. Too, it had a marvelous jonquil fragrance. This seedling also appeared in Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor's Bronze Ribbon collection; Mr. Ticknor described it as "smooth and fetching." Maybe Sweetness will be having some competition soon. At La Cañada, another three-stem entry of a seedling won the White Ribbon. This time William H. Roese was the exhibitor of one of his own seedlings from Botary \times C12. Other winners of the White Ribbon at one show each were Mrs. Calvin E. Flint, Jr., Mrs. John M. Hayes, Mrs. John C. Dawson, Mrs. Joseph Bray, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, Mrs. Kenneth Dunwody, Mrs. Billye Preston, Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor, Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, Junius E. Davidson III, Mrs. C. G. Rice, Mrs. Fort Linton, Mrs. Lawrence Billau, Mrs. Alfred Hanenkrat, Mrs. Goethe Link, and Mrs. Clyde Cox.

The Maroon Ribbon for a collection of five reversed-bicolor daffodils was won at 15 shows. Twenty-four varieties in various combinations made up these collections with Daydream, Honeybird, and Bethany each appearing in six; Lunar Sea, Nazareth, Rushlight, and Pastorale each in four. The reversed jonquils did not find their way into these collections as often as might be expected (Pipit twice, Dickcissel once) although they were popular in other classes. Rich Reward, Amberglow—newer Mitsch varieties—Dunlop's Rathcoole, and Evans seedling No. J14L were noteworthy. This seedling, just mentioned, was chosen by John Larus at Murray Evans' place in 1968, and a bulb of it is being grown now by the Charles Anthonys, who showed it in one of their three Maroon Ribbon winning collections staged at Greenwich, Hartford, and Boston. The 12 other winners of this award were Dr. Stan Baird, Mrs. W. S. Simms, Mrs. W. C. Sloan, Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Mrs. H. E. Stanford, Mrs. Robert W. Wheat III, Mrs. L. F. Murphy, Mrs. John Bozievich, Mrs. Philip Adams, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, and Wells Knierim.

The Purple Ribbon for a collection of daffodils was awarded in 30 shows. In the majority of shows it was scheduled for the best division collection and, as usual, the large-cups were selected by the judges most often to receive this award. Trumpet and cyclamineus collections were also popular, however, and all divisions from I through IX were represented, with the

exception of V. At Hartford and Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony had winning collections of double daffodils, involving Fiji, Bali Hai, Tahiti, Candida, Papua, Unique, and Tonga. Mrs. Merton S. Yerger's winning collection at Wilmington was made up of the five poets: Perdita, Quetzal, Otterburn, Milan, and Actaea. The winners with all-white flowers were Dr. Stan Baird at Oakland; Mrs. William A. Hopkins at Gloucester, and Mrs. Paul Gripshover at Columbus. William G. Pannill's collection of pink daffodils, consisting of *Passionale*, *Gossamer* and three of his exciting pink seedlings, was the Purple Ribbon winner at Portland. The other winners of this award were Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, Mrs. Betty Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thompson, Mrs. Kenneth Ketcheside, Mrs. Charles K. Cosner, Mrs. Richard Orenstein, Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Mrs. Fred Allen, Jr., David E. Cook, Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, Mrs. Wm. C. Baird, Mrs. John Bozievich, Mrs. Raymond Roof, Mrs. H. deShields Henley, Mrs. Clyde Cox, Mrs. Marvin V. Anderson, Mrs. Philip Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor, Mrs. H. J. Eubanks, Mrs. Lawrence Billau, Mrs. H. G. Petersen, Jr., and Mrs. H. B. Newcomer.

The Red-White-Blue Ribbon for a collection of five varieties of American origin was awarded in 22 shows. Sixty-six varieties participated in the make-up of these collections. Grant Mitch's *Festivity*, seen 12 times, was unquestionably the leading variety, although his *Daydream*, *Gossamer*, and *Eminent* were much in evidence. Murray Evans' *Wahkeena* was the second most often seen flower; also, his *Celilo*, *Descanso*, *Space Age*, and *Sunapee* gave a good accounting of themselves. Originations of other American hybridists found in these collections were *Harmony Bells* (Fowlds), *Kasota* (Powell), *Titmouse* (Link), *Chevy Chase* (Watrous), *Sunbeater* (Robertson), and *Winkie* (Oregon Bulb Farms). Mrs. John Bozievich won this ribbon at three shows. The other winners were: Dr. Stan Baird, Mrs. W. S. Simms, Mrs. W. C. Sloan, Robert B. Coker, Junius E. Davidson III, Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Mrs. Fort Linton, Mrs. Glenn Millar, Jr., Mrs. Robert W. Wheat III, Mrs. Goethe Link, Dr. Glenn Dooley, Mrs. Richard Bell, Mrs. John P. Robinson, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover, Michael A. Magut, Merle C. Hummel, and Wm. M. Hesse.

The Junior Award for growers 18 years of age or under was given in 10 shows throughout the country. Jana Talbot was successful in two shows: Nashville and Memphis. The other young winners were as follows: Andy Loughborough at Dallas; Susan Mitchell at Muskogee; Steve Smith at Hernando; Greg Gripshover at Columbus; Sally Andersen at Wilmington; Susan Beebe at the Norristown Garden Club Show held in Plymouth Meeting, Pa.; Diane Clemens at Oakland; and Kathy Kahn at Atlanta.

The Green Ribbon for a collection of 12 varieties of daffodils from at least four divisions was awarded in only seven shows. However, there were entries in several other shows which were not considered worthy of this award. The leading varieties chosen for the winning collections were Richardson originations, with 3c *Verona* and 3b *Rockall* each appearing in three collections, while 3b *Ariel*, 2b *Avenger*, 1a *Kingscourt*, 2b *Rameses*, and 2a *Revelry* each were seen in two collections. Also, 1b *Downpatrick* by W. J. Dunlop and 2c *Easter Moon* by Guy Wilson were used in two collections each. Four of the more recent introductions included were 2a *Suede* from Murray Evans; 1d *Chiloquin* and 7b *Stratosphere* from Grant Mitsch;



Judges at work

and 5b Waxwing from Matthew Fowlds. Very old varieties that were used successfully in these collections were 6b Beryl, registered in 1907; the dainty little white double, Daphne, 1914; and 7a General Pershing, 1923. The winning exhibitors were Mrs. Jesse Cox at Morrilton; Robert B. Coker at Atlanta, Mrs. Raymond W. Lewis at Gloucester; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor at Washington; Mrs. James G. Tracey at Wilmington; Mrs. William Pardue at Columbus; and Mrs. W. R. Mackinney at Hartford. The Ticknor entry included McNairy Seedling 59-1, which had been a 1966 Rose Ribbon winner for its originator.

The Silver Ribbon offered to the winner of the most blue ribbons in horticulture, might well be referred to as the patience and perseverance award, considering the number of blue-ribbon entries staged by some of this year's winners. The highest number reported for a single show was 30 for David E. Cook, who carried his prize-winners from Chamblee, Ga., to the Southeastern Regional Show in Asheville to win the Silver Ribbon. In the Midwest Regional Show at Bloomington, Mrs. Goethe Link gained 27 blue ribbons, as did Sidney DuBose in the Northern California Show at Oakland, thus entitling each of them to the Silver Ribbon. In Atlanta, 24 blue ribbons secured this award for the writer, and Mrs. H. J. Eubanks was the winner with 22 blues in the Whispering Pines Garden Club Council Show at Smyrna. The Connecticut State Show in Greenwich reports a three-way tie on blue ribbons between Mrs. Helen Farley, Mrs. Claude Forkner, and Michael Magut. Four persistent exhibitors were two-show winners of the Silver Ribbon: Mrs. H. DeShields Henley, Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, Mrs. John Bozievich and Wells Knierim. Other winners of this ribbon were: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thompson, William G. Pannill, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Johnson, Mrs. C. R. Bivins, Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, Mrs. Clyde Cox, Mrs. Reginald Blue, Mrs. Harry Wilkie, Mrs. Jesse Cox, Mrs. L. R.

Robinson, Mrs. Harold Stanford, Mrs. Charles K. Cosner, Mrs. Lawrence Billau, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, Mrs. John D. Stout, Jr., Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, and Mrs. Charles Bender.

The Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal, offered for a collection of 24 stems from five divisions, was won in 11 shows. Several interesting new introductions included in these winning entries were 3b Capisco and 2c Churchman from Ballydorn; 6b Foundling and 2b Rarkmoyle from Carneairn; 3a Montevideo and 2a Shining Light from Richardson; 1b Peace Pipe and 1c Celilo from Evans; and 2a Euphony from Mitsch. A total of 176 varieties made up these collections—Old Satin, Signal Light, Vulcan and Viking with four inclusions; and Arbar, Accent, Abalone, Ave, Bethany, Buncrana, Daydream, Daviot, Flaming Meteor, Harmony Bells, Ormeau, and Sweetness each with three inclusions. Mrs. C. R. Bivins was the winner at Dallas; Dr. Stan Baird at Oakland (3rd time); Mrs. O. L. Fellers at Morrilton; Mrs. L. F. Murphy at Eldorado; Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen at Norristown and later at Hartford; Mrs. LaRue Armstrong at Washington; Mrs. John Butler at Cincinnati; Mrs. Helen Farley at Greenwich; Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor at Boston; and Wells Knierim at Cleveland (3rd time—no medal involved).

The winners of the Rose Ribbon for a standard-type seedling exhibited by the originator were as follows:

La Cañada—William H. Roesé: A seedling from Matador \times *N. cyclamineus*, classed as Division 12, due to the reflexed nature of the bloom; a tazetta-type flower with three florets per stem. The deep orange coloring of the cup stains into the slightly reflexed perianth.

Dallas—Mrs. O. L. Fellers: No. 726, a 2a circular flower with clear golden yellow perianth and tailored orange cup.

Morrilton—Mrs. O. L. Fellers: No. 12X72, a 2b having an excellent white overlapping perianth, soft true pink cup with a green eye; excellent stem and pose.

Smyrna—Mrs. W. S. Simms: No. D-10-3, from Kingscourt \times Content, a deep self-yellow 2a with excellent substance and texture; trumpet-type corona slightly flared at the edge.

Atlanta—Prof. Dan P. Thomson, Jr.: No. E-7-1, from a Mitsch seedling \times Sunburst, a pale yellow double with excellent stem and pose.

Portland—William G. Pannill: No. 66/34, a 3a from Paracutin \times Zanzibar, having very smooth flat perianth segments overlaid with the brilliant orange coloring of the cup.

Asheville—Mrs. W. S. Simms: No. B-25-1, a 2a from Blarney \times Playboy, with a soft clear-yellow flat perianth and deeper yellow cup having a neat pencilled edge of red; very late season bloomer.

Bloomington—Mrs. Goethe Link: No. 1962, Statute \times Zero.

Shelbyville—Mrs. Luther Wilson: No. 3, a 3c from Syracuse \times Carnmoon, having rounded petals and a green eye.

Chambersburg—Dr. Wm. A. Bender: No. 65 B/A 2, a 3d from Binkie \times Aircastle, a clear sulphur lemon perianth offers good contrast to the shallow cup which reverses completely. Good substance. Perianth segments measure 39 mm; cup measures 11 mm.

The winners of the new Miniature Rose Ribbon for a small seedling exhibited by the originator are as follows:

La Cañada—William H. Roesé: Matador \times *N. cyclamineus*, a miniature type cyclamineus, deep yellow reflexing perianth with a short deep-orange

cup, flared at the margin. Entire flower is about the size of *N. cyclamineus* although of different form. (From the same cross as the Standard Rose Ribbon winner.)

Portland—Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.: No. A-J-64, a 7a from *N. asturiensis* × *N. jonquilla*.

Bloomington—Mrs. Goethe Link: No. 6813 from *N. triandrus albus* × *N. jonquilla*.

Washington—Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.: No. 643, *N. triandrus albus* × (*Lobularis* × *N. cyclamineus*); the stem has two white-and-cream florets with long straight trumpets and flaring segments.

The Miniature Gold Ribbon for the best miniature bloom in the show was awarded in 32 shows. The new Miniature White Ribbon for the best three stems of one variety of miniatures was awarded in 25 shows. By combining these winners, a better idea can be given of how each variety performed. The Miniature Gold Ribbon is designated as 1; the Miniature White Ribbon as 3.

HAWERA 5b		XIT 3c	
Mrs. O. L. Fellers	1 Morrilton	Mrs. Marion Danner	1 Eldorado
Mrs. L. R. Robinson	1 Shelbyville	Mrs. John Butler	3 Cincinnati
Mrs. John C. Anderson	1 Princess Anne	Mrs. Owen Hartman	3 Chambersburg
Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor	1 Boston	Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor	3 Hartford
Mrs. H. deS. Henley	1 Newport News	TÊTE-A-TÊTE 6a	
Mrs. Luther Wilson	3 Shelbyville	Mrs. Charles Cosner	1 Nashville
Mrs. Merton S. Yerger	3 Princess Anne	Mrs. Wm. McK. Bray	1 Downingtown
Mrs. L. A. Mylius	3 Eldorado	Mr. & Mrs. Walter Thompson	3 Birmingham
Mrs. John P. Robinson	3 Washington	YELLOW XIT 3b	
Mrs. Eugene Rice	3 Muskogee	Mr. & Mrs. Richard Darden, Jr.	1 Gloucester
JUMBLIE 6a		Mr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Anthony	3 Boston
Mrs. Charles Dillard	3 Dallas	Mr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Anthony	1 Hartford
Mr. & Mrs. Ed Johnson	3 La Cañada	CANALICULATUS 10	
Mrs. Charles K. Cosner	1 Memphis	Mrs. H. J. Eubanks	1 Smyrna
Mrs. Charles K. Cosner	3 Nashville	Mrs. Becki Green	3 Baltimore
SNIPE 6a		MINNOW 8	
Wells Knierim	1, 3 Columbus	Mrs. W. R. Mackinney	1 Berwyn
Wells Knierim	3 Cleveland	Mrs. Henning Rountree, Jr.	3 Newport News
Mrs. Goethe Link	3 Bloomington	MITE 6a	
Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.	3 Portland	Mrs. Goethe Link	1 Bloomington
N. Scaberulus 10		Mr. H. J. Eubanks	3 Smyrna
Mrs. Marvin Andersen	1 Portland	SUNDIAL 7b	
David E. Cook	3 Asheville	Mrs. Eugene Rice	1 Muskegee
SEGOVIA 3a		Mrs. James J. Tracey	3 Norristown
Mrs. Marvin Andersen	1, 3 Wilmington	N. triandrus 10	
Richard T. Ezell	1 Chambersburg	Mrs. F. J. Viele	1 Baltimore
		Wells Knierim	1 Cleveland

Also:

APRIL TEARS 5b: Mrs. T. E. Tolleson (1) Asheville
N. bulbocodium 10: Mrs. William C. Baird (1) Cincinnati
FROSTY MORN 5b: Mrs. W. S. Simms (3) Atlanta
N. jonquilla 10: Sydney P. DuBose (1, 3) Oakland
LITTLE GEM 1a: Mrs. James Liggett (1) Chillicothe
PANGO 8: Mrs. Charles Gruber (1) Norristown
PENCREBAR 4: George K. Brown (1) Washington
PICOBLANCO 3c: David E. Cook (1) Birmingham
ROSALINE MURPHY 2a: David E. Cook (1) Atlanta
STAFFORD 7b: Mrs. Luke B. Lockwood (1) Greenwich

The Lavender Ribbon, offered to a collection of five different miniatures, was awarded in 25 shows. One of the eight ribbons returned was, surprisingly, from the prime miniature growing area of the country, Washington, D. C. Not one of their five competing entries scored the 90 points necessary to win this ribbon, which attests to the very high quality of judging at that show. However, miniature enthusiasts in some areas were quite successful! In fact, David E. Cook gained this award at three shows in the South: Birmingham, Atlanta, and Asheville. For each of his entries, he chose near-perfect little gems of a compatible size such as the ones in his Atlanta entry: Rosaline Murphy, *N. cyclamineus*, *N. scaberulus*, *N. watieri* and *N. calcicola*. Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer's winning collection in Portland consisted of: Little Gem, Little Beauty, Jumblic, Sundial, and Quince. Mrs. Charles K. Cosner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, Wells Knierim, and Mrs. William R. Taylor each won this ribbon at two shows. Other Lavender Ribbon winners were Mrs. Herschel Hancock, Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson, Mrs. O. L. Fellers, Sidney P. DuBose, Mrs. H. J. Eubanks, Mrs. Luther Wilson, Mrs. Goethe Link, Mrs. John Payne Robinson, Mrs. Raymond Roof, Franklin D. Seney, Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, and Mrs. Thomas Offutt.

The Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medal was awarded at six shows this year. Three of these medals went to exhibitors at shows in the Southern Region, and one of the winners was that Region's Vice President, Mrs. J. C. Lamb, who carried her 12 miniatures to the Kentucky State Show at Shelbyville. Mrs. Charles K. Cosner, of Nashville, entered her winning collection in the Southern Regional Show at Memphis, and Mrs. Alex W. Taylor's entry in the Tennessee State Show at Nashville was the winner. In other regions, Mrs. Bert B. Boozman was the Silver Watrous Medal winner at the Arkansas State Show at Morrilton; our bulb broker, Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover, had a medal-winning entry in the Central Ohio Daffodil Society Show in Columbus, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Johnson won this coveted award at the Southern California Daffodil Society Show at La Cañada.

Approximately 650 artistic designs were staged in connection with the 33 ADS Shows, which greatly enhanced their beauty and general appeal.

A special attraction noted at many of these shows was the large exhibit of blooms, both named varieties and seedlings, sent by either Murray Evans or Grant Mitsch.

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INDEX TO VOLUME 8 (SEPT. 1971-JUNE 1972)

(Pages 1-48 are in No. 1, Sept. 1971; pp. 49-96 in No. 2, Dec. 1971; pp. 97-144 in No. 3, Mar. 1972; pp. 145-192 in No. 4, June 1972.)

Asterisks indicate illustrations.

PART ONE — GENERAL

Abel Smith, Barbara, Recollections of G. H. Johnstone, O.B.E., D.L., V.M.H., 179-181

Abercrombie, Mrs. Maurice C., The Daffodil Season in Georgia, 158-159

ADS, awards, 39-46, 73

board meetings, 72-73, 167

convention, 1972, 53, 101, 147-154

Gold and Silver Medals, 163

officers, directors, and chairmen, 1972/73, 168-169

Advertisements

African Violet Society of America, Inc., The, 46, 87, 140

American Hemerocallis Society, Inc., The, 47, 95, 142, 186

American Iris Society, 47, 95, 142, 191

American Peony Society, 47, 95, 141, 187

Ballydorn Bulb Farm, 184

Blom, Walter, & Zoon N.V., 134

Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd., 138

Daffodil Mart, The, 131

Dettman, L. P., 37

Evans, Murray W., 130

Gerritsen, J., & Son, 136, 190

Lea, John, 132

Mitsch, Grant E., 143

Mueller, Charles H., 139, 185

Richardson, Mrs. Lionel, 133

Zandbergen-Terwegen, G., 137

Anderson, Mrs. Kenneth B., U. S. Registrations in 1971, 85-87

Asjes, C. J., Virus Diseases in Narcissus in the Netherlands, 3-11

Australian Daffodil Society, convention, 1971, 124; 1972, 173

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Baird, Grace P., Galway Goes to the Show, 133-135
 Beach, Kay H., Weather and Daffodils in the Central Region, 13-16
 Birchfield, Jane, drawing, cover, No. 2
 From the Hybridizing Robins, 20
 N. fernandesii Seed, 108
 Blanchard, John, seedlings, 63
 Bozievich, Marie, Cyclamineus Hybrids, 80
 drawing, cover, No. 4
 English Daffodils in a Maryland Garden, 164-165
 Brooks, Polly, To the Seed Broker, 177-178
 Bulletin Board, 24-25, 72-75, 121-123, 166

 Capen, Elizabeth T., American Daffodil Symposium for 1971, 182-191
 On Symposium Reports and Reporting, 123
 Stars for 1971, 155
 Take Twelve from Eleven, 30-32
 Cartwright, Mary, drawing, cover, No. 3
 "The Church that Daffodils Built," 139-140
 Coldframes, 161-163
 Cox, Laura Lee, Judging Assignments, 122-123
 Cultivar Comments, 140-141
 Cyclamineus Hybrids, 80

 Daffodil bulbs, importation, 165
 Daffodil objects, 66
 Daffodil seed, 70-71
 Daffodil show dates, 1972, 75-76, 125-127
 Daffodil shows, 39-46
 London, 28-29, 62-66
 Daffodils,
 acclimatization, 32-33
 Alabama, 159-160
 Australia, 99-107
 bloom sequence, 109-114
 breeding, 21-23, 78-80
 Central Region, 13-16
 cold damage, 69

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coldframe culture, 161-163
 Connecticut, 19
 diseases and pests, 3-11
 early, 112
 England, 62-66
 exhibiting, 115-116, 116-117, 133-135
 forcing, 128-130
 Georgia, 158-159
 Ireland, 27
 late, 113, 172-173
 Maryland, 16-18
 Mississippi, 108
 New York, 18-19
 New Zealand, 99-107
 Nova Scotia, 81-82
 Oregon, 12-13, 51-59
 seed set, 82-83
 South Africa, 71
 Daffodilia, 174*-176
 "Daffodils 1972," 171
 Darden, Betty D., Pet Peeves, 178
 Pristine, 138
 Dettman, Lindsay (i.e. Spry, M.), 77, 172
 Dooley, Glen, *see* Flight of the Robins
 Durbin, Virginia, My Life and Hard Times with Miniature Daffodils, 34-36
 Evans, Murray W., seedlings, 56-59
 Flight of the Robins, 36-37, 83-84, 127, 176-177
 Fowlds, Matthew, From the Seed Broker's Mail, 21
 seedlings, 55
 Frese, Paul E., Miniatures and small daffodils at the Hartford show (photograph), 38*

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- Grier, Helen A., Operation Rescue, 70-71
 Gripshover, Mary Lou, Cold Damage, 69
 The Saga of Zero, or, A Well Named Bulb, 157
 see also "Where Can I Get . . .?"
- Harrigan, Mary, Philadelphia Flower Show Booth, 156*-157
 Here and There, 15-16, 76-77, 124, 171-172
 Highlights of the Season, 1971, 12-20; 1972, 158-160
 Hopkins, Sue, The Death of Camelot, 181
 Hybridizers' Forum, 20-21, 81-82, 108, 177-178
- Income tax deductions, 121-122
 Index to Volume 7 (Sept. 1970-June 1971), 88-94
- Jerrell, Robert E., Cyclamineus Hybrids, 80
 Daffodils in London, April 1971, 62-66
- Johnson, Mrs. Robert F., Fall Board Meeting, 72-73
 Board of Directors' Meetings, April 6 and 8, 167
- Johnstone, George, 179-181
 Judging, 67-69, 74, 122-123
 Judging schools, 123
- Kauzmann, Edmund C., Daffodils from Down Under, 99-107
 Knierim, Wells, Portland Convention, 53, 101
- Larus, John R., Additions to Approved list of Miniatures, 74
 Lawler, Maxine Mader, (obituary), 108
- Lea, John, 164-165
 seedlings, 63
- Lee, George S., Jr., Handling Bulbs from New Zealand and Australia, 32-33
 see also Bulletin Board
- Link, Helen K., Daffodil Culture in a Coldframe, 161-163
 Judging Schools, 123
- Lloyd, David, The RHS Daffodil Year Books, 26
 Who Will Buy Our Daffodils?, 21-23

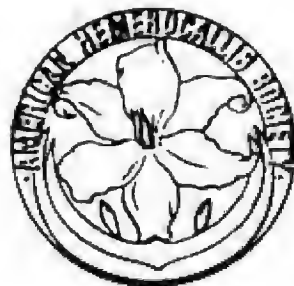
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Macneale, Peggy, The 1971 ADS Daffodil Shows, 39-46
 Magut, Michael A., Daffodils in the 1971 Connecticut Season, 19-20
 McKenzie, Loyce C., Environmental Accident?, 114
 From the Seed Broker's Mail, 81
 January Report from Mississippi, 108
 No Patience in Keeping Records?, 84
 McNamara, Carol, Bloom Sequence and Season Extenders, 109-114
 Miniatures, ADS approved list, 74
 early, 112
 Indiana, 163
 late, 113
 Virginia, 34-36
 Mitsch, Grant E., Cyclamineus Hybrids, 80
 seedlings, 54-55
 Morrill, George E., Chemical Stimulation of Daffodil Seed Set, 82-83
 Cold Damage, 69
 The Late Oregon Season, 12-13
 Susan Pearson and Suzy, 137-138
 Moore, Jane, Spring, 1971, 27-28
 Morrison, B. Y., drawing, cover, No. 1

 "Narcissus," not "Daffodils" to U.S. Customs, 165

 Our Members See Daffodils Abroad, 27-30

 Pannill, William G., seedlings, 149
 Pardue, Ruth, Early RHS Daffodil Show Visited, 28-30
 Philadelphia Flower Show Booth, 156*-157
 Poeticus, Musings and Meanderings, 60-61
 Pulsiver, Ruby, Seed Planting in Nova Scotia, 81-82

 Ronalds, Oscar, seedlings, 77
 Rosewarne Experimental Horticulture Station, Camborne, England, 60-61
 RHS Daffodil Year Books, 26
 RHS "Daffodils 1972," 171

 Schaper, Dorothy and Alex, Our Daffodil Season, 1971, 18-19
 Seney, Franklin D., Changes in ADS Awards, 73
 Cultivar Comments, 141
 Silcock, Fred, A Note from Australia, 178
 Split-corona daffodils, 13, 30-32
 Spry, Michael, Judging Daffodils, 67-69
 Oscar Ronalds' Last Pink Crosses, 77, 172
 Stars for 1971, 155
 Sure Method, 20-21
 Symposium, 1971, 182-191; 1972, ballot, 119-120

 Taylor, Marion G. Portland: The 3 G Convention, 147-154
 Spanish Gold in Connecticut, 117-118
 Thompson, Margaret, Alabama's 1972 Daffodil Season, 159-160
 Thompson, Walter E., A Letter from the President, 121
 Throckmorton, Tom D., The View from Mount Hood, 51-59
 Ticknor, Laura Lee, Daffodilia, 174*-176

- Ticknor, W. O., Cultivar Comments, 140-141
 Daffodil with a Message, 136-137
 Free Seeds to ADS Members, 177
 Seed Distribution — Seed Wanted, 81
 Sir Watkin Revisited, 61
 To Win a Quinn!, 115-116
 To Win a Watrous!, 116-117

 Virus diseases, 3-11

 Wheeler, Willis H., The Amateur's Place in Daffodil Breeding, 78-80
 Identical Twins?, 81
 Maxine Mader Lawler, (obituary), 108
 They Have Vigor, 141
 "Where Can I Get . . .?", 24, 75, 170
 Wister, John, Late-blooming Highlights of Recent Seasons, 172-173

 Yerger, Meg, How to Hit the Jackpot When Potting Daffodils, 128-130
 Pot Luck in Delmarva, 16-18
 Year-round Daffodils, 66

 Zandbergen, Adri, Daffodils in South Africa, 71

PART TWO — DAFFODIL NAMES

- | | |
|--|---|
| Abalone, 190 | Aurum, 85 |
| Accent, 155, 190, 191 | Ave, 186, 191 |
| Achentoul, 63 | Ayala, 64 |
| Acropolis, 188 | |
| Actaea, 114, 189 | Baccarat, 190 |
| Aflame, 187 | Bacchante, 65 |
| Air Marshal, 184 | Bagatelle, 74 |
| Aircastle, 155, 187 | Ballygarvey, 183 |
| Alpine, 189 | Ballyknock, 58 |
| Altruist, 64 | Barbados, 64 |
| Amberjack, 53 | Barlow, 80 |
| Angel, 191 | Bartley, 153 |
| Angel's Tears, <i>see N. triandrus albus</i> | Beersheba, 183 |
| April Clouds, 187 | Beige Beauty, 186 |
| April Tears, 36, 190 | Bell Song, 85 |
| Arapaho, 57, 85 | Beryl, 188 |
| Arbar, 185 | Bethany, 186 |
| Arctic Doric, 186 | Binkie, 186 |
| Arctic Gold, 183, 191 | Blarney, 187 |
| Ardour, 186 | Blushing Beauty, 85 |
| Ariel, 65 | Bobbysoxer, 36 |
| Arish Mell, 188 | Borrobol, 164 |
| Armada, 184 | Brabazon, 180 |
| Artist, 31 | <i>N. bulbocodium</i> , 35 |
| Artist's Model, 104 | <i>N. bulbocodium</i> var. <i>Conspicuus</i> , 35 |
| Ashavan, 64 | <i>N. bulbocodium romieuxii</i> , cover, |
| Audubon, 140, 190 | No. 2* |

- Bushtit, 188
 Buttercup, 189
 Butterscotch, 184

 Camelot, 54, 181, 184
 Canaliculatus, 35
 Canary Bird, 189
 Canasta, 31
 Canisp, 63
 Cantabile, 189
 Cantatrice, 155, 183, 191
 Carlton, 78-79, 184
 Carnmoon, 187
 Cassata, 190
 Cathay, 64
 Celilo, 140, 183
 Celtic Song, 65
 Ceylon, 155, 184
 Charity May, 155, 188
 Chat, 189
 Cheerfulness, 188
 Chelsea China, 180
 Chérie, 189
 Chiloquin, 140
 Chinese White, 177, 187
 Chipper, 85
 Chungking, 186
 Circuit, 85
 Clare, 74
 Cloud Cap, 190
 Comment, 85
 Cool Crystal, 187
 Coral Luster, 190
 Cordial, 86
 Corofin, 187
 Court Martial, 184
 Cragford, 189
 Cul Beag, 63
 Cushendall, 187
N. cyclamineus, 35

 Dactyl, 189
 Dainty Miss, 189
 Daviot, 185
 Dawn, 188
 Dawnlight, 86
 Daydream, 155, 186, 191
 De Luxe, 86
 Delegate, 86
 Descanso, 140, 183
 Dew-pond, 186

 Dick Wellband, 114, 185
 Dik Dik, 80, 86
 Dipper, 86
 Divertimento, 189
 Don Carlos, 64
 Double Event, 188
 Doublebois, 74
 Dove Wings, 188
 Downpatrick, 183
 Dream Castle, 187
 Duke of Windsor, 185

 Easter Moon, 186
 Effective, 183
 Elisabeth Bas, 31
 Eminent, 187
 Empress of Ireland, 84, 183
 Enniskillen, 66, 187
 Entrancement, 184
 Eribol, 164
 Erlicheer, 188
 Estella de Mol, 31, 190
 Estrella, 66
 Estrellita, cover, No. 3*; 188
 Euphony, 53
 Everpink, 86
 Evolution, 190

 Fair Prospect, 65
 Falstaff, 184
 Famille Rose, 180
 Fastidious, 86
 February Gold, 188
N. fernandesii, 108
 Festivity, 140, 155, 185, 191
 Fire Rocket, 65
 Flaming Meteor, 184
 Flomay, 36, 141
 Flower Record, 185
 Fortune, 78, 184, 191
 Foundling, 66, 80
 Foxfire, 190
 Frigid, 187
 Frolic, 183
 Frost and Flame, 187
 Frostkist, 188
 Frosty Morn, 36

 Galway, 133-135, 155, 184, 191
 Gay Challenger, 188
 Gay Song, 65

Geranium, 189
 Glenshesk, 183
 Glengormley, 66, 185
 Gold Collar, 31
 Gold Crown, 185
 Golden Aura, 64
 Golden Chance, 64
 Golden Dawn, 189
 Golden Harvest, 5, 10
 Golden Rapture, 183
 Golden Sceptre, 189
 Gossamer, 187
 Grand Soleil d'Or, 189
 Grape Fruit, 183
 Green Elf, 105
 Green Howard, 180
 Green Island, 185
 Green Linnet, 65, 187
 Greenjacket, 65

Harmony Bells, 188
 Hawera, 36, 390
 Hillbilly, 31
 Hillbilly's Sister, 31
 Honeybird, 184
 Honeymoon, 58
 Horn of Plenty, 188

Ice Cap, 31
 Inca Gold, 183
 Inverpolly, cover, No. 4*; 146, 164
 Irish Coffee, 186
 Irish Luck, 183
 Irish Minstrel, 140
 Irish Rover, 64
 Irish Splendour, 66, 187
 Ivory Gate, 188

Jackpot, 184
 Janice Babson, 190
 Jenny, 188
 Jetfire, 80
 Jezebel, 186
 Jobu, 102, 178
 Johore, 64
 Jolly Roger, 56
N. jonquilla, 190
N. jonquilla Flore Pleno, 35
N. jonquilla Helena, 34
 Joybell, 188
 Jubilation, 185

Jumble, 36
N. juncifolius, 35
 Kidling, 36
 Kildeer, 188
 Kilworth, 185
 Kinbrace, 63
 Kingbird, 54
 Kingscourt, 155, 183
 King Alfred, 4, 7, 78
 Kite, 86
 Knave of Diamonds, 189

Laurens Koster, 189
 Lemnos, 184
 Lemon Drops, 188
 Lemon Meringue, 183
 Lemonade, 186
 Liberty Bells, 188
 Lights Out, 189
 Lilliput, 74
 Limeade, 186
 Limerick, 187
 Lismore, 64
 Little Beauty, 35
 Little Witch, 141
 Loch Stac, 164
 Loch Owskeich, 164
 Lovelock, 77
 Ludlow, 186
 Luna Moth, 183
 Lunar Sea, 184
 Lure, 58
 Luscious, 190

Magic Dawn, 190
 Magnificence, 7
 Mahmoud, 187
 Marcola, 190
 Marimba, 58
 Marshfire, 86
 Martha Washington, 189
 Mary Plumstead, 36
 Matador, 189
 Matapan, 187
 May Day, 86
 Medalist, 190
 Merlin, 187
 Merry Bells, 188
 Milestone, 52
 Minerva, 65

Minx, 187
 Mistral, 190
 Mite, 190
 Mockingbird, 86
 Modoc, 86
 Mol's Hobby, 31
 Moneymore, 66
 Montaval, 64
 Monument, 54
 Moonmist, 183
 Moonshot, 183
 Moonstruck, 183
 Mount Ajax, 64
 Mount Hood, 5, 183
 Mulatto, 183
 Multnomah, 57
 My Love, 185, 191

 Nampa, 184
N. nanus, 34
 Nazareth, 186
 Newcastle, 183
 Nuthatch, 188

 Oecumene, 116, 136-137
 Olympic Gold, 64
 Omagh, 66
 Oneonta, 58
 Ophelia, 65
 Oriana, 65
 Ormeau, 66, 155, 184
 Orpheus, 65
 Oscar's Memory, 77

 Panache, 183
 Papillon Blanc, 31
 Paricutin, 53, 184
 Passionale, 186, 190
 Paula Cottell, 74
 Pease-blossom, 36
 Peeping Tom, 153, 188, 191
 Pencrebar, 35
 Perimeter, 186
 Perky, 80
 Picoblanco, 74
 Pipit, 189, 191
N. poeticus recurvus, 189
 Polar Ice, 114
 Preamble, 111, 183
 Precedent, 190, 191
 Prefix, 80, 188

 Pristine, 138
 Privateer, 187
 Profile, 58, 86
 Prologue, 140, 183
 Propriety, 87
N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris, 189
 Purbeck, 63
 Pure Joy, 87

 Queen of Spain, 34
 Quetzal, 189
 Quick Step, 189
 Quirinus, 103

 Radiation, 190
 Rainbow, 65
 Raindrop, 36
 Rashee, 183
 Red Rim, 189
 Relko, 64
 Rembrandt, 4, 9
 Renvyle, 64
 Ringleader, 65
 Rockall, 187
 Roger, 188
 Rose City, 190
 Rossini, 65
 Royal Charm, 64
 Royal Jester, 64
N. rupicola, 117-118
 Rus Holland, 186

 Salmon Spray, 65
 Salmon Trout, 190
 Sandpiper, 87
 Satellite, 80
N. scaberulus, 35
 Sea Green, 189
 Seville, 141
 Shah, 189
 Shining Light, 64
 Shot Silk, 188
 Showboat, 87
 Sidhe, 188
 Signal Light, 185
 Silken Sails, 187
 Silver Chimes, 155, 189, 191
 Sir Watkin, 61
 Slieveboy, 183
 Small Talk, 190
 Snow Gem, 140, 187

Songster, 87
 Space Age, 140
 Spellbinder, 184
 Split, 31
 Statue, 185
 Stoke, 188
 Stratosphere, 189
 Sunapee, 186
 Sunbird, 184
 Sundial, 36
 Sunlit Hours, 184
 Susan Pearson, 137-138
 Suzy, 137-138, 189
 Sweet Music, 188
 Sweetness, 155, 189, 191

 Tanagra, 35
 Tangent, 190
 Tarzan, 61
 Tekapo, 103
N. × tenuior, 34
 Tern, 187
 Tête-a-Tête, 36, 141, 190
 The Little Gentleman, 106
 Therm, 186
 Top Secret, 63
 Tournament, 87
 Transquil Morn, 187
 Trevithian, 189, 191
 Tresamble, 111, 188
N. triandrus, 117-118
N. triandrus albus, 34
 Trillium, 31
 Trousseau, 56, 183
 Tudor Minstrel, 185
 Tuesday's Child, 188

 Ulster Prince, 183

 Vantage, 87
 Veery, 189
 Verdin, 189
 Verona, 65, 187
 Vigil, 57, 155, 183
 Viking, 183
 Vulcan, 184

 W. P. Milner, 35
 Wahkeena, 56, 140, 185
 Waterperry, 189
 Waxwing, 188
 Wedding Gift, 186
 Wee Bee, 35

White Caps, 80
 White Lion, 188
 White Marvel, 188
 White Owl, 188
 White Prince, 183
 White Wedgwood, 189
 Willet, 188
 Windjammer, 183
 Wings of Song, 187
 Woodland Prince, 65
 Woodland Splendour, 66
 Woodland Star, 65
 Woodvale, 186

 Xit, 35, 141, 190

 Yellow Cheerfulness, 188
 Yellowstone, 57
 Yosemite, 58

 Zero, 157



N. rupicola

B. Y. Morrison

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1971

Assets	
Cash in Bank — Union Trust Co.	\$ 1,225.99
Cash in Savings — New Canaan Savings Bank	3,522.42
Ford Motor Credit Corp. 8½% Bonds due 3-15-91	10,575.00
Accrued Interest not due	247.90
Accounts Receivable - Advertising	30.00
Inventory of Publications:	
Royal Horticultural Society Yearbooks	285.25
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	333.37
1969 RHS Classified Lists	68.85
Binders for ADS Journals	236.60
Jefferson-Brown, Daffodils and Narcissi	21.09
Elizabeth Lawrence, Lob's Wood	56.00
Show Entry Tags	70.68
Inventory of ADS Medals:	
Medal Dies	15.60
Gold and Silver Medals	197.40
TOTAL ASSETS	\$16,886.15

Liabilities	
Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part)	\$ 5,434.74
Life Memberships	5,500.00
Net Worth	5,951.41
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$16,886.15

INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1971

INCOME:	
Dues Paid in 1971	\$ 6,294.56
Life Memberships Paid in 1971	200.00
Sale of Books, Supplies etc.:	

	Income	Expenses	
RHS Yearbooks	\$ 408.25	\$ 519.71	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	169.00	—	
Classified Lists	222.53	204.60	
Binders for Journals	123.00	—	
Jefferson-Brown Book	130.77	35.17	
Lawrence, Lob's Wood	164.00	159.56	
ADS Publications	140.04	—	
Out-of-Print Books	228.00	111.08	
Medals and Ribbons	100.00	31.20	
Registration Fees	51.50	33.60	
Data Bank Printouts	80.00	191.00	
Show Entry Cards	156.00	186.90	
Miscellaneous	6.00	—	
	\$1,979.09	\$1,472.82	
Advertising			506.27
Judges' Certificate Fees			275.00
Slide Rentals			20.00
Interest Received less Interest Purchased			95.00
Profit from Sale of Bonds			1,172.33
Surplus from Conventions			324.78
Miscellaneous			354.25
			77.50
Total Income			\$ 9,319.69

EXPENSES:	
Daffodil Journal — Printing, Envelopes, and Mailing	\$ 5,248.85
Office Expenses:	
Printing and Supplies	\$ 374.99
Postage	339.16
Computer	145.25
Executive Director	1,800.00
Banking Service Charges	35.00
Miscellaneous	90.26
Regional Vice Presidents	370.62
Secretary	57.80
Total Expenses	\$ 8,461.93

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above balance sheet and income statement for the year 1971 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursements records maintained by the Executive Director. The cash balances shown on the balance sheet were verified with the bank statements and the savings pass book of the banks indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable, and several colored slide collections. These were mostly contributed by members and no value is included.

Dues received in the current year covering periods beyond the end of the year were prorated and amounts covering such future periods are shown as a liability. Payments for life memberships are also shown as a liability.

The receipts for dues and other income were verified with the deposit slips and bank statements, and the disbursements were verified with the suppliers' invoices and with the cancelled checks signed by the Treasurer and the Executive Director.

Based on this review, it is my opinion that the above balance sheet and income statement present an accurate report of the financial condition of the society and that the records are being maintained in a sound and orderly manner.

— Wells Knierim

SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

- Slide sets: 1. Show Winners
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Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in Daffodil Journal for September, 1965. p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

The Daffodil Handbook	Paper Cover \$3.40 - Cloth \$4.90
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	10.00
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.40
Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.50
Single copies of Daffodil Journal	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1962, 1963, 1964	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures	two 8-cent stamps ea.
Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre (<i>Reprint</i>)	1.25
Lob's Wood by Elizabeth Lawrence	2.50
Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1969..	2.75
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (<i>new copies</i>):	
1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	3.00 ea.
1967, 1968	3.50 ea.
1969, 1970	4.25 ea.
1971	5.50 ea.
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook (<i>used copies, as available</i>):	
1946 through 1949	3.50 ea.
1950 through 1959	3.00 ea.
1960 through 1967	2.50 ea.

Show entry cards500 for \$7.00; 1000 for \$13.00

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

89 Chichester Road

New Canaan, Conn. 06840

Vol. 9, No. 2
December 1972

The

DAFFODIL JOURNAL



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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 9

Number 2

DECEMBER, 1972

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31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124

For the complete current roster of Officers, Directors and chairmen of committees see the roster of the Society published as a supplement to The Daffodil Journal for September 1972.

Executive Director — GEORGE S. LEE, Jr.

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All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JANUARY 15, 1973

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual Annual \$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.
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Individual Sustaining Member \$7.50 per year
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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is *Narcissus × odorus* L. Plenus (Hort.), from the engraving by Crispin de Passe in his "Hortus Floridus," first published in 1614.

IN THIS ISSUE

"Old-Garden" Daffodils in America	Elizabeth Lawrence, B. Y. Morrison, Betty D. Darden, William O. Ticknor, Roberta C. Watrous, Sue Hopkins	59
Official Call, 18th Annual Convention	Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor	75
ADS Convention in Williamsburg in April 1973	William O. Ticknor	76
Musings and Meanderings	Poeticus	79
The Iberian Peninsula	F. R. Waley	79
The Miniature Tazettas	Polly Brooks	81
"Grow it, Know it, Share it, Show it"	Amy C. Anthony	83
Hybridizing	Mary Lou Gripshover	83
Bulletin Board .....	.....	84
Registration Blank; Hotel Registration Form .....	.....	85
Fall Board Meeting	Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen	87
Judging Forced Daffodils in Pots	Meg Yerger	88
Additions to Approved List of Miniatures	John R. Larus	89
Report of Special Committee	Laura Lee Cox	91
Daffodil Show Dates	Mrs. W. S. Simms	92
Here and There .....	.....	93
Andalusian Flowers and Country	Reviewed by Elizabeth T. Capen	96
Experiment Station Report	Reviewed by Willis H. Wheeler	99
Flight of the Robins	Dr. Glenn Dooley	100
Hybridizers' Forum .....	.....	101
Daffodils 1972	Reviewed by William O. Ticknor	102
Correspondence	Freeman Weiss	102
U. S. Registrations in 1972	Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson	104
Cultivar Comments .....	.....	109

"OLD-GARDEN" DAFFODILS IN AMERICA

Where daffodils have been grown for generations without thought of scientific names, various popular names may be applied to the same kind in different places. It is not always easy to find the "approved" name for these old-timers, especially when the names used by successive botanists may or may not be accepted by the RHS for listing in its *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names*. Many scientific names that are so listed represent plants that may seldom or never become available through trade channels.

In this issue we present illustrations of some familiar daffodils, with various names that have been given to them, and comments relating to some of them. Additional names and comments are invited.



Narcissus moschatus. Smaller white Spanish Daffodil.

(Curtis's Bot. Mag. No. 1300. 1810)

N. moschatus L. = *pseudo-narcissus* L. subsp. *moschatus* (L.) Baker

(1969 Class. List)

N. moschatus L. (Fernandes 1968)



Photo by Lillian Gray

"Swan's Neck"? "Silver Bells"?

In Eudora Welty's novel, "The Optimist's Daughter," (Random House, 1969), originally published in The New Yorker, she mentions a small white trumpet daffodil: "She offered Laurel a double-handful of daffodils, the nodding, gray-white kind with the square cup. 'You know who gave me mine—hers are blooming outside, Silver Bells.'" In writing to Elizabeth Lawrence recently to remind her that she was going to write something more for *The Daffodil Journal*, I asked her if she knew which one Miss Welty called "the square one." Her response follows. (R.C.W.)

I have not forgotten for a moment that I promised you some notes on cyclamineus hybrids. What happened is that I got so interested and gathered so much material, I got lost in it. I still hope, and want, to get it into order.

Unfortunately, although I too am very systematic and my filing system is perfect, whatever I want at the moment is never in its proper file, having been taken out to use elsewhere, or to answer questions like this, and not put back, or else the file itself has been put with some other material. And so the New Yorker that I so carefully filed, is not where I filed it, and after a frantic search I remembered I lent it to Caroline. I called the library. They said "The Optimist's Daughter" is on reserve, and they will put me on the list, but it will take some time. So I don't remember exactly how Eudora described the little daffodil that a neighbor had had from the heroine's mother, and had brought to her father's funeral. I took for granted that it is one of the little white trumpets that we both searched for in old gardens in the South. I collected a number of old forms, and came to the conclusion that Mr. Krippendorf was right when he said you could never give them names because they never had any. To the best of my belief, the Silver Bells that I got from an old orchard in Durham, North Carolina, and afterward from numerous other gardens, has never been identified. It is the little white Swan's Neck trumpet that Caroline Dorman drew for "Gardens in Winter." I had it afterward from George Heath, who wrote that he got it from a friend in Williamsburg, who got it in 1910 from Barr, as *Narcissus Moschatus*. Later on Mr. Heath sent me a white trumpet that he got from England in 1947 as *N. cernuus*, but which, he said *should* be called *moschatus*. This daffodil is also found in old gardens, and it is this one that I think Eudora had in mind when she wrote about "the square one." It looks like the flower E. A. Bowles drew, in "A Handbook of Narcissus," as *N. alpestris*, but *not* like the woodcut he calls attention to in Bailey's Cyclopedia as the *cernuus* of the trade. It has a perfectly straight trumpet, which is more slender and slightly longer than that of the Silver Bells. The trumpet of Silver Bells flares at the mouth like that of the flower pictured in Mrs. Wilder's "Adventures with Hardy Bulbs" as *Narcissus Moschatus* of Haworth.

—ELIZABETH LAWRENCE

"The only bit of news that is of interest to me is that among the samples that came to me from PEI [Plant Exploration and Introduction, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture], from Meyer's collecting, one tazetta has bloomed that supplies a name for the form that is most common in every yard in this immediate neighborhood [Pass Christian, Miss.], a starry (pale) yellow, with slightly deeper cup. The PEI bulb came to me under two numbers, only one of which has flowered, but it matched the local plant and bears the name of *Narcissus tazetta italicus*. This name is accepted in Fernandes [Sur la Phylogenie . . . 1951]. It is not one of the most lovely, but I hate having dozens of nameless things on all sides of me."

"As far as I can see, Mrs. Evans' "Christmas" ("Star"?) is certainly *italicus* . . . I forgot to say that *italicus* is usually the second kind to bloom here, with all the Paper White tribe the earliest, always!"

—B. Y. MORRISON (*letters of 1959 and 1961*)



Photograph by Ivan Anderson

N. tazetta (Ker-Gawler) Baker (1969 Class. List)

N. italicus (Ker-Gawl.) (Fernandes 1968)



Narcissus pseudo-narcissus, Common Daffodil

(Sowerby, English Botany, Ed. 3, 1873)

We call it Early Virginia. In England it is Lent Lily. It was Shakespeare's Daffy-down-dilly. It is also known as Trumpet Major. Botanically, it is *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. This always amuses me: first, the botanist states that it is a narcissus — then that it isn't.

I had never seen this dear little yellow trumpet until I came to Newsoms. Often it blooms on January 19, Lee's Birthday. As it grows in Tidewater, it is a tenacious plant. All along the country roads, Early Virginias poke out through the weeds and honeysuckle. They seem to thrive on neglect. The chickens scratch through them and the pigs root around them, yet they bloom merrily year after year. Some ancient clumps must have hundreds of bulbs because no one has taken the trouble to divide them.

This flower seems to prefer the mild winters of the Southeast. I suppose in Georgia it is called Early Georgia, etc. I don't know how much cold it will tolerate. Years ago Dr. Helen Scorgie of Harvard, Massachusetts, asked me to send her some bulbs. She wrote that they bloomed for her the following spring, but she became ill and we stopped corresponding. I have wondered if they continued to bloom.

Ten years ago the late B. Y. Morrison of Pass Christian, Mississippi, sent me a number of old flowers. His descriptive identification of these flowers was colorful and unforgettable. He wanted me to try his local Trumpet Major, brought to him by the lady who sold him eggs. The lady had purple hair! We irreverently call it "Early Mississippi with purple hair." I expected it to be a twin to Early Virginia. They are planted side by side. Twin indeed! It is much larger and it has a great deal more substance than ours. It blooms about 10 days later. I do not know if B.Y.'s magic touch gave these flowers their wonderful stamina or if all Early Mississippis are as large and fine.

We would like to romanticize the reasons for the difference in these two Trumpet Majors, but, alas, we don't know the European origin of either. Daffodils were not native to the New World; the early colonists brought them here. In colonial days the southern planters imported gardeners as well as flowers, perhaps from different parts of Europe. Many of the species vary in size according to their locale. The original habitat of our Trumpet Major is obviously not that of B.Y.'s.

Close examination of an individual flower of Early Virginia leaves much to be desired. If you will notice, Wordsworth didn't write about a single flower. His poem was inspired by seeing 10,000 of them at a glance dancing in the breeze. If Mr. Wordsworth could have visited Oregon to see Grant Mitsch's and Murray Evans' flowers, no doubt he would have been anaesthetized by their beauty. Furthermore, the names of the new and unusual colors would hardly have lent themselves to the measured meter of the poet. The descriptive words "reverse bicolor" just don't fit iambic tetrameter.

If you have this flower enjoy it. Mr. Wordsworth's name will live forever because he saw the beauty in it. If you have room, grow a host of them, and regardless of your name for it, you will have an Early Spring.

—Betty D. Darden

The name *N. × odorus* turns up with great regularity at our shows beside a deeply golden daffodil and inevitably causes exhibitors, judges, and viewers to say: "That is not what *I've* been growing as *Odorus* for all these years."

We tend to forget, and judges should not, that the daffodils of Division 10 are greatly different from those of all other classes. Every Ceylon should look very much like every other Ceylon, and every Wahkeena should look very much like every other Wahkeena. These bulbs are actually parts of the same plant that have become separated. All the Wahkeena in the world came from one seed. The *N. jonquilla* of the world, however, have been derived from thousands of seeds over the centuries, and may differ from each other in some degree, be it in appearance, height, blooming time, or otherwise.

A further cause of differences exists in the case of *N. × odorus*. Two hundred years ago Linnaeus gave the name *odorus* to one of the 13 *Narcissus* species he listed and described in the second edition of his *Species Plantarum* (1762). He gave the names *calathinus* and *trilobus* to two rather similar plants, but later botanists decided these were the same as *odorus*. Subsequently taxonomists, with good reason, decided that *odorus* was not a true species but the result of natural crosses between *N. jonquilla* and trumpet daffodils. As there have been many such crosses, *N. × odorus* is a whole series of hybrid plants. (The \times in this usage indicates demotion, so to speak, from species to natural hybrid status.) Meanwhile, other botanists had given new names or combinations of names to various of these trumpet-jonquil natural hybrids, but most of these names seem not to have come into general use, either by gardeners or by the trade.

The 1969 RHS Classified List treatment is confusing, to say the least. Perhaps it is best merely to call attention to the six "Hort." varieties listed under \times *odorus*: *Giganteus*, *Heminalis*, *Minor*, *Plenus*, *Rugulosus*, and *Rugulosus Maximus*. *Campernelle* is the English country name for all of them. We may encounter some of these names in catalogs.

The *N. × odorus* group have in common, aside from ancestry, a rich perfume, a golden color, a certain tenderness to cold, and the toughness of a sterile hybrid. They vary in depth of color, in shape of cup, and in regularity of form. Some have disgraceful perianths, frequently with four or five petals instead of a respectable six. Some have a charmingly lobed cup. Others have an equally charming smooth-edged cup. Some *N. × odorus* have one bloom to a stem and some will have as many as four.

In his 1968 "Key to the Sections," Dr. Fernandes distinguished six different natural trumpet-jonquil hybrids, and of four of these he notes: "Cultivated plant naturalized in several countries," or "in several places," or "perhaps naturalized in some places." The names he assigns, with parentage attributed, are: *N. × lobatus* Poir. (*N. hispanicus* \times *N. jonquilla*); *N. × infundibulum* Poir. (*N. abscissus* \times *jonquilla*); *N. × odorus* (*N. hispanicus* \times *jonquilla*); *N. × laetus* Salisb. (*N. minor* \times *jonquilla*); *N. × trilobus* L. (*N. bicolor* var. *loriflorus* \times *jonquilla*); *N. × buxtonii* K. Richter (*N. abscissus* \times *requienii*). The RHS does not agree with all of these, however, and it seems impracticable for us to try to decide which of the many conflicting names are "right" or "wrong." For our purposes, and for the present, it may safely be considered that they are all *N. × odorus*.

So if you see three entries of *N. × odorus* at a show, and they are obviously different plants, be very careful in disqualifying them or in doubting the judgment of the exhibitor, so long as they are deep golden and are sweet smelling.

—William O. Ticknor



N. odorus (Burbidge, pl. 23, 1875)

N. × odorus L. ? = *× infundibulum* L. (*pseudo-narcissus* L. *× jonquilla* L.)
(1969 Class. List)

N. × odorus L. (*N. hispanicus* *× jonquilla*) (Fernandes 1968)



N. odor, var. *Heminalis* (Burbidge, pl. 24, 1875)

N. × odor L. *Heminalis* (Schultes f.) (1968 Class. List)

Heminalis (Schultes f.) = a wild form of *N. × infundibulum* L. (1968 Class. List)



N. odorus, var. *Rugulosus* and var. *Minor* (Burbidge, pl. 25, 1875)
N. × odorus L. *Rugulosus* (Hort.) and *Minor* (Hort.) (1969 Class. List)



N. intermedius (Moggridge, "Flora of Mentone," 1871)
N. × intermedius Lois. (*Jonquilla* L. \times *tazetta* L.) (1969 Class. List)

Some years ago blooms from certain bulbs purchased as *N. jonquilla* were not typical of that species, but suggested tazetta hybrids instead. I sent one to the dealer from whom I had obtained the bulbs, asking if he could identify the variety. He wrote me that he had received the bulbs from Holland as *jonquilla*.

Later, in reading E. A. Bowles' "*A Handbook of Narcissus*," I was struck by the following description, which seemed to fit my plant exactly: "*N. intermedius* . . . is so markedly intermediate in its characters between *N. tazetta* and *jonquilla* that it is most likely a natural hybrid between the species. The leaves are semicylindrical with a deep channel in the upper face and of a lustrous, dark green, very lengthy (a foot or more) and $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide in their lower half. The flowers are from three to ten in a head with the perianth segments paler than in *jonquilla*, longer and more pointed; the corona is short with a waved edge, and deeper in colour than the segments . . . The scent is strong, but not so heavy as that of *jonquilla*." Comparison with a color plate cited by Mr. Bowles left no doubt that this was the plant.

Later I sent bulbs to Mr. Gray, who wrote the following year, "Yes, your *intermedius* flowered this year, and was undoubtedly the right thing. I had not seen it for years."

When I became acquainted with the work of Dr. Fernandes I learned that study of the chromosomes confirmed that the species was a hybrid between *N. tazetta* and *N. jonquilla*, as Mr. Bowles has surmised.

As my supply of bulbs increased I sent a few to friends interested in species, and two reported that they had the same thing already, in one case called "The Wide-Leaved Jonquil," and in the other without a name, from gardens farther south. Last year I received a number of lots of "jonquils" advertised in farm market bulletins of some of the southern states from Mr. B. Y. Morrison, and several lots from other southern sources. Among these bulbs *N. × intermedius* appeared under the following names: Big Cluster Yellow Jonquil, Large Type Jonquilla, Gold Dollars (two sources), Buttercups, and Large Flower Cluster Jonquil (two of three bulbs, the third being *N. × odoratus*). It is apparent that conditions in the Far South, where tazettas thrive, have been favorable to this tazetta-jonquilla hybrid, and it may be more plentiful in certain areas than *N. jonquilla* itself. Here the tips of the leaves are often nipped by cold winters, but it survives and is a welcome addition to the jonquilla group. If I were describing it I should say that the stems are shorter and thicker, and the texture of the flowers more waxy, than in *N. jonquilla*.

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

(In *The Daffodil Bulletin*, November 1961)



N. poeticus Fl. Pl. (on right) (Burbidge, pl. 43, 1875)

N. poeticus L. Flore Pleno (Hort.) Syn. Gardenia-flowered (1969 Class. List)

Soon after Billy and I were married, his company sent us to a small town here in Virginia filled with delightful people. We were very wealthy but we did not have any money, so we took to the woods, and a whole new world opened up for us.

We rented a little house with a plum tree in the backyard. This tree had the most beautiful lines I have ever seen. Our minister, who was a love, as was his wife, suggested that we beautify under it. So we decided that it was the perfect spot for a wild-flower garden. We had permission to dig on the farm of a member of our church. The four of us went digging but the insects would bite her so she would supervise the digging from the back seat of the car. We found beautiful things: birdfoot violets, jack-in-the-pulpit, trillium, ladyslippers, Solomon's seal, columbine, hepatica, and many others.

Then one afternoon we walked down toward the James River and there was one of the most beautiful sights I have ever seen. There were at least a hundred little daffodils that looked just like a small gardenia. We knew they were daffodils by their fragrance but they looked so different. The boys found a large stick and tied a handkerchief to it to mark the spot. In a couple of months we all went back to the spot to dig the bulbs but — let me tell you, the flowers were blooming on that farm but believe me, the bulbs were not even in the same county. We dug and dug and dug, kept cutting into the watery, whitish stems, gave up, and did not go back and never saw the little daffodil again until years later.

A friend of mine bought a farm not far from Lexington, Virginia. That summer she brought me a bag of bulbs that she had dug at this farm. We planted them and when spring came and they bloomed, three of the bulbs made me want to turn the calendar back 25 or more years — you guessed it — they were the little gardenia-type daffodil. We tried to find out what they were but could not.

In April of 1967 I sent one of the little flowers to Dr. Harold King of ADS and I want to share his letter:

"The well-packed daffodil you sent me for identification is *Narcissus poeticus* L. Flore Pleno (Hort.), the Gardenia-flowered daffodil. It is very late and sweet scented. I had it for many years but eventually lost it. It was one of the first daffodils in my experience. When a boy, I visited friends near Norwell, Mass. Someone had thrown out bulbs of this variety into the river there. They took root and multiplied. The strong tides distributed the bulbs along the bank. The sight of them in bloom was breath-taking, as well as the scent".

I placed some of the bulbs in a little nylon mesh bag to send to him in the fall but he was not around.

"Look for the beautiful, look for the true

Look for the beautiful, life's journey thro'." (Thoro Harris)

—Sue Hopkins



Narcissus Biflorus. Two-flower'd Narcissus (Curtis's Bot. Mag. No. 197, 1792)

N. × biflorus Curt. = *N. × medioluteus* Mill. (1969 Class. List)

N. × medioluteus Mill. (*N. poeticus* × *tazetta*) (Fernandes 1968)

"Twin Sisters," "Loving Couples" (North Carolina, etc.)

"Primrose Peerlesse" (17th century England)

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By whatever name known, this is usually the latest daffodil to bloom, but it is not always appreciated. John Parkinson wrote of it in 1629: "I am sure it is plentiful enough in all Country Gardens, so that wee scarce give it place in our more curious parkes." Philip Miller, in *The Gardeners Dictionary* (ed. 8, 1768) says it "grows naturally in the south of France and in Italy, and has been found growing in the fields of some parts of England, but it is likely to have been from some roots which have been thrown out of gardens with rubbish . . . The scent of these flowers is not very agreeable, and as they are not very beautiful, so they are seldom cultivated in gardens, since the finer sorts have been plenty."

L. S. Hannibal writes that it "is widely spread over much of the Mississippi drainage basin. I have seen it from east central Texas north into Tennessee, through the Ozarks and into Kansas. And I understand that it is fairly widespread in New Zealand. It is rather amazing how a sterile plant can become so widespread and escape so freely, but apparently it likes some summer moisture and humidity. Here in California it is a struggle to keep the plants, since conditions are too dry."

Although two florets are the general rule, it sometimes blooms with only one, or with three or more. Jane Birchfield once reported having as many as seven blooms on a stem.

OFFICIAL CALL

18th Annual Convention of American Daffodil Society

**The Hilton Inn, Williamsburg, Virginia
April 12, 13, and 14, 1973**

The Middle Atlantic Region and the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society are honored to host the National Convention of the American Daffodil Society.

Historic Williamsburg, one of the most popular places in the world to visit, will be the scene of a great gathering of daffodils and daffodil people. Tours, displays, and programs will both entertain and instruct.

The ADS Convention Show will be presented in the Hilton Inn. Many awards and trophies will be offered. All are invited to bring daffodils to be entered in the show.

Board of Directors' meetings will be held at 4:00 p.m. both on April 12 and 14.

The Annual Members' Meeting will be held at 8:00 p.m. on April 12.

Details of the convention and registration forms appear elsewhere in this Journal.

**Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor
General Chairmen**

ADS CONVENTION IN WILLIAMSBURG IN APRIL 1973

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, Falls Church, Va.

Daffodils galore and daffodil people from all parts of the United States and from abroad! That is what you will find at the Hilton Inn in Williamsburg, Virginia, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 12, 13, and 14, 1973. The convention is for all members of the American Daffodil Society and their interested friends. It will be a time of learning and of enjoying the widest range of daffodil blooms, ideas, and people.

The convention in brief will consist of three banquet dinners and two lunches; after-dinner speakers and programs in variety; an all-day tour of daffodil-famous Gloucester County, a Convention Daffodil Show, a Boutique, and a commercial exhibit of daffodils from the top 10 to 12 growers in the northern hemisphere. There will be two Board of Directors' meetings. All of this will have as a background beautiful Colonial Williamsburg with its great historical partners, Jamestown and Yorktown.

For those who have the time and inclination a full week of daffodils and history can be enjoyed by coming early and enjoying the great Garden Club of Virginia Daffodil Show at Gloucester, Virginia, on Saturday and Sunday, April 7 and 8. (Write Mrs. Raymond S. Brown, Gloucester, Va. 23061 for a show schedule.) Then staying on to enjoy the beauty and historical charm of Virginia's famed peninsula. Mrs. William A. Hopkins, Jr., 541 Hallmark Drive, Newport News, Va. 23606 can advise not only on the architectural



The Daffodil Mart

and early American charm of the area but also on the many interesting shops and museums. Entries to the Convention Daffodil Show can be made on Wednesday afternoon and evening, April 11 and Thursday morning, April 12 and all members are urged to do so. This show, presented by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society, will have a full schedule of classes, including the Gold Quinn and Watrous Medals; The Tuggle Trophy, the new Larry Mains Trophy for a collection of small cups, and the brand new Maxine M. Lawler ADS Award for a collection of white daffodils. The show will be open to the public Thursday afternoon and evening and on Friday. Schedules may be obtained from Mr. and Mrs. H. deShields Henley, 115 Conifer Road, Newport News, Va. 23606.

There will be a Directors' meeting at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday. By 7:00 p.m. all Conventioneers should have arrived and be ready for our first dinner. This will be followed by the Annual Meeting of ADS members and the presentation of ADS and Convention Show awards.

Friday morning after another view of the show everyone will be taken by bus to famed Gloucester County to see The Daffodil Mart, where members of the Heath family have grown daffodils for 50 years. You will see a living catalogue of modern daffodils, fields of yellow trumpets and bicolors, a fine collection of miniatures, and bulbocodiums growing underfoot like dandelions, all with a lovely background of tall pines and the shimmering Ware River.

You will have the delight of visiting fabulous "Little England", a gracious mansion of Colonial times where daffodils are loved and grown in great quantities. Mrs. Theodore Pratt has invited us to visit in her home as well as to



Little England

✓
see the formal daffodil garden, the eye popping "Cut flower" garden, planting after planting of naturalized daffodils, the river of tazettas and the "office" where Mrs. Pratt once conducted a daffodil business. This gracious home is situated on the broad York River just opposite the battlefield. Between visits conventioners will be well fed in the best Tidewater style at the Gloucester Yacht Club.

Friday after dinner conventioners will see and hear a definitive presentation on species daffodils. Mr. John Blanchard of England is letting us have a large collection of slides plus a script showing and telling us of the genus *Narcissus* in the wild.

Throughout the convention members will have an opportunity of indulging themselves in a Daffodil Boutique that will provide them with many items of daffodilia as mementos of a memorable convention. It is anticipated that there will be on display commercial exhibits of the latest and finest things from Grant Mitsch, Murray Evans, Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson, W. J. Dunlop, Ballydorn, Carncairn, J. S. B. Lea, Walter Blom, Jack Gerritsen, Matthew Zandbergen, and perhaps Mrs. J. Abel-Smith and Broadleigh Gardens. If circumstances and the London Show permit we should have with us at the convention to tell us about their blooms the Mitsches, Mrs. Richardson, the Harrisons of Ballydorn, the Reades of Carncairn, the Gerritsens, faithful Matthew Zandbergen, and, again perhaps, Mrs. J. Abel-Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Roger Bootle-Wilbraham, the devoted new proprietors of Broadleigh Gardens. Even Murray Evans said not to count him out although he is a hard man to move from his mountain.

Saturday morning will be devoted to daffodil programs open to all with a panel answering questions on judging and another program on miniatures. After a luncheon at the Hilton Inn conventioners are on their own for the afternoon or can join in an optional tour to Carter's Grove, often referred to as the most beautiful home in America. At 4:00 p.m. there will be a second Directors' Meeting.

Saturday night the banquet dinner will be followed by "Daffodils International," in which our celebrated guests will give us the benefit of their daffodil wisdom and lore. After that we will bid adieu to each other and to a host of daffodils of many shapes and colors.

Registration forms both for the Convention and for rooms at the Hilton Inn are in the center fold of this Journal. There will not be a separate mailing of Convention information and members are advised to send in their registration forms without delay. Always popular Williamsburg is much in demand in April and its entire accommodations are frequently in use.

Those traveling to Williamsburg by air from the west and midwest should fly to Chicago and transfer to United Air Lines for direct flight to Patrick Henry Airport in Newport News, Va. From the south take United Air Lines direct to Patrick Henry Airport. From the north take National Airlines direct to Patrick Henry Airport. Limousine service is available from the Airport to the Hilton Inn. Traveling by car from the west and midwest connect to Interstate 64 and then U.S. 60 to the Hilton Inn. From the south take Interstate 81, 85 or 95 and connect to Interstate 64 and then to U.S. 60. From the north take Interstate 95 to Interstate 64 and then U.S. 60. Transportation is available from the bus stations and from Amtrack at the Chesapeake and Ohio Station. Plan early to enjoy a great festive occasion of daffodils.

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

Many of our New England roads end at a crossroad in a "Y" which leaves an unpaved triangle or circle in which weeds thrive. One of our local garden clubs has undertaken to plant these plots and daffodils are nearly always included. Whenever possible maintenance and protection is placed in the hands of someone nearby, but vandalism is a problem as this letter to the local paper reveals:

Editor, Advertiser:

My name is Bill Detmer. I am 11 years old and I take care of a rotary. I have grown dafodils, trees and grass on that rotary.

To my discust, I found the dafodils picked. Obviously, some people are enjoying those dafodils on their centerpiece, but I think they ought to think twice before they pick them. They're there for the puplic to enjoy, not for people that lack flowers in there house.

So, if you see anybody picking flowers any where, that aren't theres, please remind them they're only for the puplic to enjoy.

Bill Detmer

THE IBERIAN PENINSULA

By F. R. WALEY, *Sevenoaks, England*

It is a long way for a member of the ADS to go to Spain or Portugal just to see some wild daffodils, but many might be able to spend a few days doing this when visiting the lovely old churches and cities in the Peninsula about Easter time. A car, obtainable in the bigger centers if ordered in advance, is really necessary to get to the homes of the daffodils.

If the party consists of four people, I would prefer two small cars (SEATS, which are really FIATS). But for those who like to drive the type of car to which they are accustomed, there are BARRIEROS (which are really DODGES). The main roads are fairly good, but up in the mountains, where most of the species grow, the roads through the passes are often narrow with many hairpin corners, hence my preference for the small car.

Firestone maps are good, but Michelin maps show the bad roads, and those shown as bad should be avoided at all costs. The Michelin "Guide to Spain" gives much useful information about hotels and interesting old buildings.

Spain is thought of as a hot, dry country, but there, as elsewhere, daffodils grow with the spring rains, so allowance must be made for a proportion of wet days and for cold winds both in the mountains and in the area north and east of Madrid.

I shall not deal with the country around Gibraltar, as this is so admirably described in Lt. Commander C. Stocken's "Andalusian Flowers and Countryside," which covers Ronda, Seville, Algeciras, and Granada.¹

¹ See page 96

Places often visited are Madrid, Toledo, Burgos, Barcelona, Salamanca, Córdoba, Valencia, Santander, León, and Oviedo in Spain, Lisbon, Oporto, and the Algarve in Portugal, and, on the French side of the Pyrenees, Biarritz, Pau, and Luchon. With the exception of Valencia and Córdoba, which are too far away from most daffodils for a one-day trip, all these places are within a reasonable distance of some narcissus, especially *N. bulbocodium* in various forms. Usually April is the best month, but flowering time is affected both by altitude and position, the north and east being later than the south and west. Thus, you will find plenty of flowers in the high Pyrenees at the end of June (but this usually means a long walk). Like everywhere else, there are late and early springs to make things more difficult.

Trips of varying lengths are given below, listing some of the things you are likely to see. In addition to daffodils, *Romulea*, bulbs of autumn flowering *Crocus* and *Merendera*, *Scilla*, and *Primula* are common, and some nice alpine plants will be found.

ONE-DAY TRIPS

Madrid to Sierra de Guaderrama (The Escorial could be included)	<i>N. bulbocodium</i> , <i>N. rupicola</i> ; <i>Crocus carpetanus</i>
Oviedo or León to Pajares (see Visigothic churches)	<i>N. bulbocodium</i> , <i>N. asturiensis</i> ; <i>Erythronium dens-canis</i> ; <i>Adonis vernalis</i>
Lisbon to Cintra or Arrábida	<i>N. bulbocodium</i> , <i>N. calcicola</i> ; <i>Tulipa australis</i> ; <i>Leucojum trichophyllum</i>
Jaca to San Juan de la Peña (see the <i>old</i> monastery)	<i>N. bulbocodium</i> , <i>N. asturiensis</i> (probably introduced), <i>N. alpestris</i> , <i>N. juncifolius</i> ; <i>Ramonda pyrenaica</i> ; <i>Saxifraga longifolia</i>
Luchon to Viella and up the Bonagua pass	<i>N. bulbocodium</i> , <i>N. abscissus</i> , <i>N. poeticus</i> , <i>N. pallidiflorus</i> , <i>N. × bernardii</i> , and various trumpets; <i>Fritillaria pyrenaica</i>
Pau over the Somport pass	<i>N. bulbocodium</i> , <i>N. abscissus</i> ; <i>Fritillaria pyrenaica</i> ; some nice alpines

Fine Romanesque churches are seen all the way from France to Santiago de Compostella.

LONGER TRIPS

The Pyrenees. Good places to stay are Jaca, Viella, Torla, and Rialp, all within reach of Biarritz, Pamplona, Pau, Luchon, Lérida, and Zaragoza. They can also be reached from Barcelona and Bourg Madame (in France), but the road through Andorra will be snowbound.

Those proposing to spend several days in the Pyrenees would be well advised to study the articles and maps by Col. G. E. M. Meadows. These have been published over the last couple of years in the English Alpine Garden Society Bulletins.

The Gredos mountains can be visited from Madrid, together with the walled city of Avila, in a couple of days; if a little more time is available,

Segovia is well worth a visit. The Gredos, also accessible from Toledo, should show you *N. triandrus albus*, *N. bulbocodium*, and *N. rupicola*; *Crocus carpetanus*, *Gagea* species, and *Ranunculus abnormis*.

The Picos de Europa. The road León — Riaño — over the San Gloria pass — Potes — Unquera — Santander would show you *N. triandrus albus*, *N. asturiensis*, *N. bulbocodium*, *N. nobilis*, and *N. pallidiflorus*. While at Santander, visit Santillana del Mar and the caves of Altamira.

Oporto, valley of the Mondego River, and the Serra Estrella: *N. scaberulus*, *N. asturiensis*, *N. triandrus albus* and *concolor*, *N. pseudo-narcissus*.

Oporto — Serra de Gerez — Braganza — Zamora to either Salamanca or Valladolid: *N. bulbocodium nivalis* (and other *bulbocodiums*), *N. triandrus albus*, *N. pseudo-narcissus*, and many *romuleas*. In spite of several attempts I have never found either of the *triandrus* × *pseudo-narcissus* hybrids, *N.* × *johnstonii* or *N.* × *taitii*, which come from the Oporto area. Crosses between *triandrus* and *bulbocodium* are quite common.

A LONG TOUR

This could consist of several of the above trips combined. For example, Madrid, Segovia, Ávila, Gredos, Salamanca, Zamora, León, Pajares, Oviedo, Cangas de Onís, Riaño, Santander, Burgos (avoid Bilbao, a nasty town), Pamplona, Jaca, Torla, Viella, over the Bonagua pass, Rialp, Lérida, Zaragoza, Madrid.

Wherever you start on this circular tour, it is advisable to leave the Pyrenees as late as possible, as the flowers there are later than in the other places.

The areas I have mentioned are by no means the only homes of daffodils, but they are on reasonable roads, have reasonable hotels, and will show you flowers without having to waste too much time looking for them.

THE MINIATURE TAZETTAS

By POLLY BROOKS, *Richmond, Virginia*

Cyclataz (Tait 1923), reportedly *N. cyclamineus* × Soleil d'Or, is the oldest miniature tazetta of the seven listed in Division 8 on the ADS Approved List of Miniatures and is the only one not raised by Alec Gray. I have grown all on the list except Angie and find Cyclataz the hardiest and most dependable, a rapid multiplier, and a most prolific bloomer, with several stems to a full-grown bulb; it produces three to five blooms per stem, sometimes as many as eight. Cyclataz has a long blooming season; it blooms early (but not as early as Halingy) and often sends up secondary blooms. The stems are rather short but straight and sturdy. It is not a good keeper in the refrigerator. This seems to be a common trait among the miniature tazettas. Because it is a rapid multiplier and becomes crowded, it should be lifted often. I have never lost a bulb of Cyclataz in the more than 20 years I have had it.

During the hot summer, most of my miniature daffodil beds have some shallow-rooted ground cover to keep the soil cool and help regulate moisture and at the same time provide color in the garden. Portulaca is excellent for sunny locations because it does not require any moisture other than what falls from the heavens. For my beds under dogwood and pin oak trees I use small sedum that takes over during the summer; the more you pull it up the

more comes in its place. Not only does this sedum serve as a green cover without additional moisture, but it also discourages the weeds and grass that may want to occupy the same space.

Halingy is the earliest to bloom here but often gets hurt by the cold. It is a rapid multiplier and a very good bloomer with many stems and as many as 11 blooms per stem. Last season during a prolonged unusually warm spell, the foliage and stems were lush and tender, and Haliny was about to bloom when the sudden hard freeze (February 16) toppled it to the ground. This freeze was followed by a long wet, cold, and cloudy spell which finished the job of decaying the growth. Somehow I got the idea that if I cut all that decaying matter off at ground level and let the sunshine in, perhaps the decay would not follow the stem into the bulb. Haliny did come through, sending up skimpy foliage and some secondary weak blooms. However, in another spot Haliny was a total loss where planted in clay pots.

I believe that all miniatures do best if planted directly into the ground — this is Nature's way and Nature knows best. In the pots the little daffodils dry out too fast if the weather is dry, if it is wet they stay too wet too long and often rot, and when the freeze comes they freeze more quickly. The plastic berry baskets are fine for the very small bulbs because there is constant "communication" between the soil in the basket and the soil that surrounds it, keeping even temperature, moisture, nutrients, etc. These baskets are the best solution of all that I have tried — clay pots, cans (with bottoms cut out and lots of holes in sides), peatmoss pots, homemade wire mesh baskets, etc. However, if the bulbs are large, the latticed plastic bottom restricts the bulb's activity, if and when the bulb wants to go deeper, as often they do.

Shrew I tried for many years; it has much foliage and no bloom. This one must have *Canaliculatus* blood in it. (I am always wanting to put *Canaliculatus* in Division 8). Hors d'Oeuvre I gave up for the same reason.

Minnow, registered in 1962, has become very available and is often seen at the shows. It is a very lovely small pale-yellow daffodil on a much taller stem than the "3-4 inches" listed in catalogs. Although I have seen Minnow in shows with many blooms, mine usually had two and sometimes three on a stem. It has not performed well for me and is perhaps more tender than some. I believe that I lost it all last spring, except one small planting in a very sheltered location. I have a habit of planting the same variety in several locations. This does not make for a good display of any particular variety, but it does give me a longer blooming period for the variety as well as giving me some insurance against losing all the bulbs in all locations, whether it be from freeze, virus, dogs, shrews, or what have you.

Pango always tries to be the first, but invariable gets its tender head frozen. It has not done well for me, although I have seen very pretty specimens of it in the shows. I believe that two entirely different daffodils must have been sold by this name. The first Pango I had approximately 15 years ago was a lovely small porcelain-looking creamy globular perfect flower, one or two to a stem, which performed beautifully but did not multiply. Several years later, after moving to another town, I ordered Pango from the same source, but it is not the same daffodil. The latter is the one I see at all the shows. I do hope that somewhere someone still has Pango Number One by whatever name. It was just about the most unusual and the most beautiful daffodil I ever saw!

"GROW IT, KNOW IT, SHARE IT, SHOW IT"

This is the theme for Horticulture for members of the Garden Club of America for 1971-1972 and 1972-1973. My daffodils were at their peak a week after the Boston Show and as a delegate to the Zone II Meeting of the GCA, held in Providence, R.I., on May 16-17 I could not bear not to pick a few of my lovely flowers and share them with those who attended the meeting. I was able to take 41 cultivars from 11 RHS Divisions.

Div. I: 1a, Golden Rapture; 1d, Chiloquin.

Div. II: 2a, Falstaff, Heathfire; 2b, Ancona, Foxfire, Lorenzo, Lysander, Marshfire; 2b (pink), Chiquita, Coral Ribbon, Everpink, Highland Wedding, Romance; 2c, Yosemite; 2d, Binkie.

Div. III: 3a, Lemonade, Sunapee; 3b, Aircastle, Esmeralda, Greenfinch, Greenjacket; 3c, Verona.

Div. IV: Cheerfulness, Hawaii, Westward, Yellow Cheerfulness.

Div. V: 5b, Arish Mell, Waxwing.

Div. VI: 6a, Joybell.

Div. VII: 7b, Eland, Finch, Pipit.

Div. VIII: Geranium, Golden Dawn.

Div. IX: Perdita, Sea Green.

Div. X: *N. jonquilla*, *N. × odorus Giganteus*.

Div. XI: Pick Up.

Those who were not familiar with modern daffodils were quite amazed and interested in the flowers now being grown.

— Amy C. Anthony

HYBRIDIZING

Have you ever tried your hand at hybridizing daffodils? It's a simple process, really. Just take a pair of tweezers and pull an anther from a flower and daub the pollen on the stigma of a different flower. Hopefully the seed will set, and ripen in about six weeks. Let the seed dry for a week or two, and then plant in ordinary potting soil, plunge the pot in the ground, and keep it moist until growth appears the following Spring. After two years, the bulblets can be planted in the open ground, and should bloom when they are five years old. It all sounds very easy, doesn't it? Well, it is, but be prepared for disappointments. Jonquil and triandrus hybrids are usually sterile — they do not set seed. And not all the seeds will germinate, nor make it to blooming size. Then too, the resulting bloom may not be an improvement on varieties already in existence. Of one thing you can be sure — you will get a variety of different blooms as each seed will produce a different bloom, unless you have used the same species for pollen and seed parent. If you really become interested in hybridizing, you may want to concentrate on a specific area, such as miniatures, or working with the jonquil and triandrus hybrids, trying to find one that will set an occasional seed. If it sounds like I have a rather negative attitude toward hybridizing, let me assure you that I enjoy it thoroughly. I think everyone should try it, if for no other reason than to learn first hand the development of a new variety. Try it, you'll like it!!

— Mary Lou Gripshover

*From CODS Corner, Newsletter of the
Central Ohio Daffodil Society*

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Society is using a new method of mailing the Journal and your comments are welcomed as to its effectiveness. There have been a few complaints of damaged copies, and every member is entitled to a copy in good condition. The Executive Director will gladly replace any copies received in damaged condition.

* * * *

Occasionally members or libraries try to assemble complete sets of the *Journal*. So far we have been able to assist them with the exception of the issue for March, 1970, which is completely out of print. Members having copies of this number for which they no longer have need can transplant them to where they are badly desired by returning them to the office.

* * * *

The replacement for the *Daffodil and Tulip Year Book* which was discontinued by the RHS with the 1971 volume bears the title *Daffodils 1972* and should be available from this office for \$3.00 when this is read. (See review elsewhere in this issue.) Our initial order is conservative but will be repeated if it does not satisfy the demand. However, it takes longer and longer to get publications from abroad. At one time we could count on receiving an order in about four weeks; it now takes two or three months even when an order is filled promptly. Lack of shipping to carry surface mail from abroad seems to be the explanation.

* * * *

A new edition of the *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names* is promised for 1974, but no one should count on copies being available for the spring shows of that year. It may be assumed that the stock of the 1969 edition will be exhausted well before the 1974 edition is ready. This raises the problem of trying to stock enough copies to satisfy the needs of our members until the new edition is on hand and yet not find ourselves with a quantity of unsold copies of the old edition when the new edition arrives. Our best advice is to suggest that members order at once (price \$2.75 post-paid) any copies of the current edition they are likely to need prior to appearance of the next edition, possibly late in 1974. We will continue to order copies cautiously, but eventually we are certain to be told that no more copies are to be had.

* * * *

As each season approaches there are calls for shipment of supplies or publications on a rush basis. Whatever the merits of the new postal system, speedy delivery is not one of them regardless of the type of service requested and paid for. Special Handling and Special Delivery are not necessarily given and first class mail seems not to move over a weekend. Certain first class mail is sent by air without payment of air mail rates. Conversely, payment of air mail rates does not insure movement by air. Our experience has been such that we no longer are willing to pay for an expedited handling we are not likely to get, and parcels will be sent the least expensive way unless the buyer specifies one of the more expensive classes of service and is willing to pay for it. The only real assurance of timely delivery is to anticipate needs and place orders well in advance.

—George S. Lee, Jr.

REGISTRATION BLANK

ADS Convention, April 12, 13, 14, 1973

The Hilton Inn, Williamsburg, Virginia

Name

Address

City State Zip

Registration Fee:

before March 20 \$50.00
after April 7 \$55.00

Convention registration includes: April 12, National Convention Show and dinner; April 13, Bus tour, luncheon, and dinner; April 14, Luncheon and dinner.

Make checks payable to Willis H. Wheeler, 1973 Convention Treasurer; Mail to Mrs. W. O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042 (Telephone 703-JE4-0430).

Those desiring to take the optional tour to Carter's Grove should include an additional \$2.75 in their registration fee and check here ☐

Please give Christian or nickname

HOTEL RESERVATION

THE HILTON INN

1600 Richmond Road — P.O. Box HN, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

The following rates for double or single occupancy are available until March 28, 1973. Rates are subject to 4% State and local Sales tax.

\$24.00 Regular () \$35.00 Parlor suite () \$50.00 Two-story suite ()

Reservations requests must be accompanied by deposit equal to the first night's lodging in order to protect accommodations.

Arrival Date Time Departure Date Time

Name

Address

City State Zip

I plan to share a room with

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY
April 12, 13, 14, 1973

FALL BOARD MEETING

Thirty-nine ADS directors attended the fall Board meeting on October 21 in Asheville, N.C. Mrs. John Veach was our hostess. Mr. and Mrs. Veach entertained the directors at their home Friday evening prior to dinner at the Biltmore Forest Country Club.

The Board meeting was held on Saturday at the Grove Park Inn. Reports were given from seven regions by vice presidents or their directors and 15 committee chairmen.

With the membership of 1465, a slight increase over last year, and a greater net worth than last year, the Treasurer saw no need to recommend an increase in dues at this time.

Mrs. Simms will be sending out a revised show procedure booklet shortly. Entries of miniatures will now be permitted in the Junior Division. Mr. Larus urged members to write to him recommending names of varieties to be considered for addition to the approved list. Three new varieties have been approved for next season. The Board accepted the Maxine Lawler Award, silver cups, to be offered at National Shows for special collections of white daffodils.

Dr. Throckmorton is now on his third-generation computer, which has a large capacity for storage. Over 8500 varieties of daffodils will be stored with their family trees, breeders, color, size, etc. readily available. Code words used by the computer describe color combinations extending to all divisions and give an automatic mental picture of color.

Work will begin on the preparation of a handbook for judges. Judges were urged to take advantage of refresher courses, panel discussions and special judges' programs. Inactive judges will be designated AJR (accredited judge retired) in the roster. The Board adopted a scale of points for judging forced daffodils in pots.

Saturday afternoon directors visited the Biltmore Estate and Biltmore Country Market. Saturday evening Mrs. W. Kent Ford and Mr. Wells Knierim presented slides. There are still additional varieties of miniatures for which Mrs. Ford would like slides.

— Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, *Secretary*

BOARD ACTION AFFECTING SHOW RULES

Two actions of the Board at the fall meeting which will affect *Rules for Show and Schedule Chairmen* are:

1. The adoption of a new rule which reads: "Correct classification and labeling shall be the responsibility of the exhibitor. No label may be changed, specimens added, removed, or substituted after judging has begun or after awards have been placed. If an error is discovered after an ADS award, or other special award or any ribbon has been placed by the judges, this shall be forfeited by the exhibitor."
2. The last sentence in Rule 11: "Miniature daffodils may not be exhibited in the Junior Division." was deleted and the following sentence now replaces it: "Also, a class or classes for miniature daffodils may be included in the

Junior Division." Rule 12 now reads: "A standard daffodil which has been given the Junior Award may be considered for the Gold Ribbon. Any miniature daffodil that has been given a blue ribbon in the Junior Division may be considered for the Miniature Gold Ribbon."

— Mrs. W. S. Simms, *Awards Chairman*

MAXINE M. LAWLER ADS AWARD

A memorial award honoring the late Maxine M. Lawler, to be given by her husband, E. E. Lawler, was accepted at the fall Board meeting. Mr. Lawler is giving the Society five silver cups, one of which will be offered as an award each year in the National Show held in connection with the ADS Annual Convention. Requirements established for this class are: "Six varieties of all-white daffodils, three stems each, from at least three divisions."

The first cup will be offered in 1973 in Williamsburg.

— Mrs. W. S. Simms, *Awards Chairman*

ATTENTION, EXHIBITORS AND JUDGES!!

Breeders who give or sell bulbs of unbloomed seedlings, with or without identifying numbers, should state definitely at the time of transfer that such bulbs have not bloomed. Bulbs that change ownership without definite statement that they have *not* bloomed are assumed to have bloomed, and the new owner will not be considered the "originator" of such cultivars, and blooms from such bulbs may not be exhibited in competition for the ADS Rose Ribbon. The originator of a seedling is the only one eligible to enter classes in competition for the Rose Ribbon. The seedling must be grown and exhibited *only* by the originator. It must carry the originator's designation number, classification, and parentage if known.

Blooms of seedlings may be shown by the originator or by other persons in classes for "named varieties" provided they are identified by a number designation assigned by the originator. If the exhibitor is not the originator, the name of the originator must be included as part of the identification.

When seedlings are shown in classes for named varieties they are judged by the regular scale of points for standard daffodils. No consideration is given for distinction. However, when judging regular scheduled seedling classes, 20 points are given for distinction, condition receives 10 points, and size is eliminated from the scale. If a seedling, correctly identified, is the best bloom in a named variety class and worthy of an award, the judges should not hesitate to give the top award to a seedling when shown in these classes.

— Helen K. Link

JUDGING FORCED DAFFODILS IN POTS

At the ADS Board Meeting in Lexington, Kentucky, in the fall of 1971 a committee was appointed to establish a scale of points for judging daffodils forced in pots. The committee consisted of Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, Chairman, Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, and John R. Larus.

A request published in the Journal inviting comment brought several helpful letters from ADS members experienced in forcing daffodils. The suggestions in these letters were used by the committee in drawing up a

tentative scale of points to be tested in actual judging situations. The chairman of the Spring 1972 Shows of Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and Massachusetts Horticultural Society were asked the favor of having their judges of potted daffodils test its usability.

Since the reports from these tests had not been received at the time of the ADS Board Meeting at Portland, Oregon, in April, the committee asked for an extension of time in making its recommendations.

The reports when received showed thought and cooperation and were very helpful both in deciding what to emphasize and what to delete. After coordinating these results with the earlier comments from Mrs. Mackinney and Mr. Larus, the chairman now considers the following to be the committee's proposed scale of points for judging daffodils forced in pots:

Exhibit as a Whole	40
Symmetry with uniform stage of development	(20)
Floriferousness with good condition and substance	(10)
Condition and correctness of pot and label	(10)
Bloom and Stem	
Same qualities in same relative importance as in	
point scale for cut specimens	50
Foliage	10
Condition, substance	(5)
Color	(5)
	<hr/>
	100

It is further recommended that the attention of judges and student judges should be invited to the scale of points, if adopted, and to selected reading on the subject of forcing. It is possible that color slides could be used in Judging Schools to instruct in the differences between forced and naturally grown material.

— Meg Yerger, *Chairman*

ADDITIONS TO APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

The last Approved List of Miniatures appeared in the December 1969 Journal. The December 1970 and 1971 Journals contained lists of the following six cultivars which qualified to be added to the list:

- 1a Bagatelle
- 7b Clare
- 5a Doublebois
- 1b Lilliput
- 3b Paula Cottell
- 3c Picoblanco.

We have now received enough votes for the following four cultivars to enable them also to qualify as additions to the list:

- 5b Lively Lady (Gray)
- 1a Minidaf (Gerritsen)
- 1a Piccolo (Gerritsen)
- 1b Tosca (Gray)

Introducers' names are given for this last list, as they are not included in the 1969 RHS Classification, but appear in later Year Books.

Thanks are rendered to those members who have written to the chairman with nominations for additions. It is hoped that during the coming season more letters will be received indicating cultivars, grown in the individual member's garden, that are considered worthy of addition. The accepted criteria for miniatures must be kept in mind:

1. It must be suitable for the small rock garden.
2. It must be unsuitable for exhibiting in the standard classes.
3. It must fit in well with the present list.

As it is recognized that cultivars on the established list should not be subject to review more than once in several years, and as there was a complete review only three years ago, it will be some time before opinion will be invited as to removal of any on the present list.

— John R. Larus, *Chairman*

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO SEND OUT A JUDGES' QUESTIONNAIRE AND TO REPORT THEIR FINDINGS

I would like to thank the 136 judges who sent in their questionnaires filled out and full of good comments. This report was compiled with the first 125, so the figures will reflect that number, but within the past 10 days 11 more have been added to the list. That gives us a 62% return of the 221 judges this past year.

The most valuable things that have come out of these questionnaires are the excellent comments. The judges felt free to express themselves and many of their comments have taken form as recommendations. Some were highly critical of several questions, but most were full of praise and all were filled with a desire to help in solving the problems that confront the judges.

RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE:

1. (Replacement of newer varieties each year?) Everyone answered yes to this question.
2. (Invited to judge in enough shows each year?) 115 yes, 8 no. Distance entered into many answers.
3. (Opportunities to enter in shows and compete with others?) 108 yes, 12 no. Where judges were not allowed to enter specimens in the show, they answered no. Many comments came from this question and it is a real problem.
4. (Attendance at state, regional, and national meetings?) 98 yes, 17 no. Comments were: Too far and expensive to attend national meetings, except when held in their regions. Most do attend state and regional meetings.
5. (Judging schools in regions recently?) 87 yes, 19 no. Many did not know. It does indicate that schools are pretty well scattered out in the regions and do reach most of our judges.
6. (Bulb orders?) Most judges reported they have either local or state bulb orders. Opinions varied as to the value of them. 62 yes, 27 no.

7. (A recommended list of bulbs to order from?) 87 yes, 19 no. Most judges suggested we use the Symposium list as guide lines.
8. (Slides, good, bad specimens?) 112 yes, 14 no. All comments appreciated the slide programs we now have and a number would like a few slides on proper staging of daffodils.
9. (Refresher courses?) 85 yes, 14 no. Comments found in recommendations.
10. (Special meetings, etc., for judges at conventions?) 85 yes, 6 no.
11. (Approval of "AJR" as listing for inactive judges?) 85 yes, 6 no.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the Judges Committee, together with the Awards Chairman and the Schools Chairman, prepare a handbook for judges. The same to be purchased by the judges.
2. That every 3 years a refresher, panel discussion program, a symposium, or some form of judges' workshop be made available to all judges on a local, state, or regional level.
3. That the ADS Program Chairman for the national conventions each year plan some time for the benefit of the judges. This could be in the form of a refresher, a symposium, a special lecture, an educational lecture, an educational slide program, a breakfast and round table discussions, etc.
4. That a column for the continued education of the judges be added to the Journal each issue.
5. That a report form be sent to each judge every three years, that we may hear of their activities. That in the event a judge who did not reply to this questionnaire — and does not reply to the next report form, making a lapsed period of 6 years of inactivity, be automatically placed on the AJR (accredited judges retired) list.
6. Publicity. We would recommend that local ADS judges serve as ambassadors for ADS. That they plan more local shows or ask to be allowed to have a section in a planned flower show. That they consult with local dealers and suggest a few of the better daffodil bulbs be added to their next year's order for resale. That they compile a list of daffodil growers and give their names and addresses to other interested daffodil friends.
7. That judges make a careful study of the Symposium list each year and make up their own bulb order from that or from blue ribbon winning daffodils at shows each year. The Star and Starlet list compiled by Mrs. Capen, Symposium Chairman, is excellent for all judges and especially our student judges.
8. That all judges continue to plant a few good and newer bulbs each year, enter all the shows they can for competition, share their knowledge as program speakers when called upon, and accept invitations to judge in as many shows as possible, prepare educational exhibits, including the name and classification of each daffodil, for public areas such as libraries, banks, schools, YWCA centers, etc. Let us all continue to maintain our enthusiasm for growing and showing daffodils.

Respectfully submitted
 Katherine L. Bloomer
 Helen K. Link
 Laura Lee Cox, *Chairman*

1973 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

A complete list will be published in the March issue of the Journal. Send information before January 10 to the Awards Chairman at 3356 Cochise Drive, N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30339. (Note the change of address.) Information desired: date of show; city or town where it will be held; sponsor of show; show address or building; and the name and address of the person to contact for information.

Early Shows:

- March 10-11 — La Canada, Calif. — by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive; information: William M. Hesse, 1400 W. Wilshire Ave., Fullerton, Calif. 92633.
- March 14-15 — Birmingham, Ala. — State Show at the Valley Christian Church, 2601 Highway 280 So.; information: Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223.
- March 17-18 — Oakland, Calif. — by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Park Garden Center, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: V. A. Clemens, 98 Fairlawn Drive, Berkeley, Calif. 94708.
- March 22 — Dallas, Texas — State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Garden Center, State Fair Park; information: Mrs. J. Elmer Weaver, Rt. 1, Box 368, Clark Road, S. Cedar Hill, Texas 75104.
- March 24-25 — Hernando, Miss. — State Show by the Garden Study Club at the De Soto County Youth Bldg.; information: Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Rt. 3, Box 78, Hernando, Miss. 38632.
- March 26-27 — Hot Springs, Ark. — Southwest Regional Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society at the Arlington Hotel; information: Mrs. Jesse Cox, 228 Daffodil Lane, Hot Springs, Ark. 71901.
- March 29-30 — Atlanta, Ga. — Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bates, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.
- March 31-April 1 — Memphis, Tenn. — State Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road; information: Mrs. Wm. V. Winton, 4930 Roane Road, Memphis, Tenn. 38117.
- March 31-April 1 — Muskogee, Okla. — State Show by the Indian Nation Daffodil Society; information: Mrs. Paul E. Rowsey, Jr., 4101 High Oaks, Muskogee, Okla. 74401.
- April 3-4 — Smyrna, Ga. — by the Whispering Pines Garden Club Council at the Cobb County Center auditorium; information: Mrs. H. J. Eubanks, 302 Church Road, Smyrna, Ga. 30080.
- April 6 — Bowling Green, Ky. — State Show by the Kentucky Daffodil Society and Bowling Green Garden Clubs at Holy Spirit Catholic Church, Small House Road; information: Mrs. L. R. Robinson, 1825 Old Russellville Road, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101.
- April 7-8 — Nashville, Tenn. — Southern Regional Show by the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Tennessee Botanical Hall, Cheekwood; information: Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Jr., 1950 Chickering Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37215.

April 12-13 — Williamsburg, Va. — National Convention Show by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society at the Hilton Inn, Williamsburg; information: H. deShields Henley, 115 Conifer Road, Newport News, Va. 23606.

Later Shows: (Full information will be given in the March issue.)

April 21-22 — Washington, D. C. (Mrs. P. E. Battle)

April 25-26 — Baltimore, Md. (Mrs. Robert B. Lyon)

April 26 — Chillicothe, Ohio (Mrs. Dudley Briggs)

April 27-28 — Wilmington, Del., (Mrs. John F. Gehret)

May 1 — Islip, N. Y. (Mrs. Frank V. Riggio)

May 2-3 — Downingtown, Pa. (Mrs. Lawrence Billau)

May 5-6 — Cleveland, Ohio (Wells Knierim)

May 8-9 — Boston, Mass. (Massachusetts Horticultural Society)

—Mrs. W. S. Simms, *Awards Chairman*

HERE AND THERE

We regret to have to announce the death of one of our Regional Directors, Mrs. Eugene Rice, Muskogee, Oklahoma, on September 3.

Since our last issue, newsletters have been received from two regions, two local societies, and Tasmania, and an Annual Report from the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand. The Midwest Region letter includes in addition to reports of show winnings some excellent suggestions, "Daffodil Doings Now Thru September," by the new regional vice president, Mrs. Verne Trueblood. The Northeast Region welcomes 14 new members and reports winners and winning cultivars for several shows. The Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society met October 3, elected new officers, and enjoyed a program featuring forcing daffodils and slides and talk by Dr. Bender. The society has 35 members. The Washington Daffodil Society Newsletter covers a wide range of topics, from Bears and Daffodils in Oregon to a recipe for Daffodil Sponge Cake. An Australian bulb order was of special interest. Members attending the fall meeting on October 15 enjoyed the Portland convention by way of Alice Battle's slides.

The Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter includes "Daffodils in Oregon 1972" by P. Phillips of New Zealand, and correspondence concerning bulb quarantine problems in Tasmania. The New Zealand report, 40 pages of small print, includes detailed reports of meetings and shows, several articles of daffodil comment by P. Phillips and W. Jackson, and — the recipe for Daffodil Torte from the April Newsletter of the Washington Daffodil Society!

The New England Region was particularly gratified to have the cooperation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and Zone I, The Garden Club of America, in sponsoring the Massachusetts State Daffodil Show this year in Horticultural Hall, Boston. In addition to the ADS awards reported in the September issue, numerous honors of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society were awarded. Gold Medals were given to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Larus for their exhibit of more than 100 miniature and intermediate daffodils and to Mrs. William R. Taylor for her winning Quinn Collection. Murray W. Evans received a Silver Medal for his exhibit of his daffodils, and Mrs. Charles A. Anthony and Mrs. E. A. Conrad received Bronze Medals for collections.



Mrs. Kinsey's bank display

Cultural Certificates or Educational Certificates or both were also awarded to each of these exhibitors.

Mrs. William W. Kinsey, Philippi, West Virginia, has sent us a newspaper clipping and a photograph of a daffodil show "first" for Philippi — a week-long one-woman display of daffodils in a local bank. With more than 300 varieties in her garden, Mrs. Kinsey was able to show vases of two or three stems of 125 specimens on April 19, 119 on April 21, all labeled and classified.

Elizabeth Lawrence, whose books and articles many of us have enjoyed, was honored this year by the American Rock Garden Society, which gave her its Award of Merit.

Laura Lee Ticknor's keen eye for "daffodilia" spotted daffodils on a newspaper picture of Mrs. Nixon attending a Washington wedding recently. A request to The White House brought a copy of the photograph, reproduced here.

In 1971 the Board of Directors authorized offering the Red-White-Blue Ribbon for award by major shows overseas. The Omagh (Northern Ireland) 1972 show attracted four entries in the class for American-bred varieties, which was won by Mr. R. W. Lyons with Aircastle, Daydream, Verdin, Audubon, and Eminent. In reporting this Mr. Brian Duncan wrote: "The class certainly succeeded in bringing out flowers not previously seen and I know of at least two show visitors who have added to or started collections of American raised varieties."



Mrs. Nixon in daffodil dress

ANDALUSIAN FLOWERS AND COUNTRYSIDE

By LT. CDR. C. M. STOCKEN, D.S.C., R.N.¹

Reviewed by ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, Boonton, New Jersey

If only "Andalusian Flowers and Countryside" had been available in April 1961, when we explored the Costa del Sol with lens and Siat, we could have named the beautiful wild flowers we shot in breathtaking vistas and fascinating close-ups. As it was, we would hop out of the little car, exclaiming, "Look at that iris!" or "Did you ever see such huge scillas!" or "that sweep of oxalis —" or "How about that ornithogallum — or broom — or erica!", using names we knew for flowers we had never seen, all the time really looking for — guess what?

But that was the year that Lt. Cdr. Stocken began his study of the plants of Andalusia and Morocco, while he was stationed with the British Navy on Gibraltar. For 3 years there, he used his spare time and interest and many talents to explore the Costa del Sol inland to Granada and across the strait as far as the high Atlas, recording his discoveries, describing, identifying, photographing, and locating several hundred species, including narcissus, one or more of which he found in each of seven months of the year.

We had crossed Spain and into North Africa 29 years before. We were charmed with the people of Andalusia, even naming our first daughter "Ronda," born on the anniversary of our stay in that spectacular town, cleft by the great chasm of the Rio Grande. But it was July then, and all was brown, seared by the tropical sun, relieved only by the white of the limestone cliffs of the Sierra Nevadas. It was hard to believe that this country was green, lush, and dotted with wild flowers in early spring.

So, when in 1961 we planned to visit the Grays in Cornwall, Mrs. Richardson in Eire, and the Dunlops in Broughshane, it seemed a perfect time to soak up a little Spanish sun first and to see those famous flowers. Arriving at the Málaga airport, we hired a little car, fled through the then only touristed area of Torremolinos, and escaped down the coast to a delightfully remote posada where they did not even speak English.

The country was as advertised, sweeps of green along the coastal plain, scalloped with beaches, crenelated on each escarpment by one of the towers of the Moors, and backed by the rugged Sierra Mijas, their white crags now spotted with greenery. A book such as this would have been an invaluable guide, suggesting where to go — and also where not.

For instance, there was one late afternoon, when we graciously offered a fellow guest a ride and a bit of sight-seeing. A sign "Ronda 45 K." proved irresistible. Why not — not even 30 miles, we could easily dash up and back before dinner. The climb began almost immediately, twisting abruptly into the harsh Sierra Blanco, with the higher peaks of the Sierra de las Nieves beyond. The road was paved — at first, but with loose gravel edges that just dropped off. As we cut back and climbed around the precipitous cliffs, our guest became increasingly alarmed, as the vistas of the Mediterranean far below became more spectacular, the road more hazardous, narrower. This was pine country; we saw nothing that looked at all like a daffodil — but then, it took two of us just to watch the road.

¹ Privately published by Mrs. E. M. Stocken, Thurlestone, nr. Kingsbridge, Devon, England, 184 p. \$2.50, inclusive of postage and packing.

Without the bracing good sense of our guest, Jack and I might well have continued beyond the capacities of our little Siat, and we might have been hung up there making headlines, "Crazy Daffodil People Stranded in Remote Mountains; Helicopters Searching." It is that kind of road. Regretfully, we returned to our non-English-speaking hostelry. We did not make it to Ronda this trip.

It was interesting to read Cdr. Stocken's evaluation, "the most sinuous road I had ever driven. Some of the hairpin turns are blind. More than one car has gone over and it is a long way down!" This road appears on the maps of this book as a thin black line. Even the ones shown as fat black lines are sporting, due to the proclivities of many Spaniards to take all turns at high speed, relying solely on the horn for safety. For the dotted ones, we suggest "shank's mare" or donkey back, the two classic means of travel in this country.

Cdr. Stocken explored all of this area in such detail that we could review our route and even identify the wild flowers we had pictured. His many photographs are excellent — mostly in black and white. He begins his survey from Gibraltar, where we, too, went this time. While Gibraltar offers dramatic views to the photographer and shops for tourists, it seems to me that unless you are important to the British Navy and stationed there, it is an unlikely hunting ground for plants, because too much is out of bounds to the stranger.

The southernmost town in Europe is Tarifa, from where the land rolls for a few miles like a manicured lawn to the sea, with sweeps of daisies, acres of oxalis, lush splashes of broom, spotted with red legumes and many little clumps of bulbous things. We found no daffodils, but we spent a delightful afternoon, soaking up some sun and watching the heavy traffic across the strait with the Rif behind, while on our side, a couple of boys in wet suits dove for octopus. It is well to keep in mind, if you like to swim, that you can not have both flowers and swimming at the same time in Spain. At least, in April, when the flowers are at peak, the water was much too cold for us.

But we remembered our earlier junket, when we penetrated as far as Azrou, which just the year before the French had opened to non-armored car traffic. The country was as you would expect the Sahara to be — but the Berbers were charming as only Arabs can be when they want to be. I had then wanted to get to Marrakech — an oasis town, now better known — but there had not been time. Now, looking at Morocco, I thought of *N. watieri*, but again there was not time. Perhaps, some of you, too, have thought wistfully of searching in the High Atlas for this pretty little jonquil. Cdr. Stocken did and will tell you precisely how to do it.

It was perhaps easier for Christopher Stocken than it might be for you, as he had been an Alpinist and skier of note for many years. Briefly, one must go to Asni, an hour beyond Marrakech, and from there plan for climbing and descending along mule tracks, or perhaps skiing for 3 hours or so, and in the right place at the right time, you can find some *watieri*. Or perhaps, you would prefer just to put up your feet before a cozy fire and read how to do it.

From Tarifa west, the book follows the coast, as we did, until the road turns inland to Cádiz. The author wrote of camping at Punta Paloma, among the pines at the foot of huge dunes. He lists the flowers of March, May, July, and we found some in April. Although there are no daffodils in this low stretch, he writes of what he calls "Sea Daffodil", which blooms on the beach in August. It is *Pancratium maritimum*, which Bailey explains is the Old World

representative of *Hymenocallis*. While not a daffodil, it is sort of a cousin and would be fun to grow.

North of Málaga, the Sierra Nevada crowds the sea. The road skirts the promontories, sometimes cuts through the escarpments always topped with one of those Moorish towers, sometimes leaves pockets of fill, every one of which is gardened — or fished, as each harbor shelters a cluster of little smacks.

The hills are barren, even in April, but terraces promoting farming tier far up the mountainsides, and olive orchards can be seen on steep slopes in soils from white, through reds, to brown, but no daffodils.

On the approach to Almería, the end of the Costa del Sol, the cornice puts on its most spectacular display of convolution. We dropped serpentinely in late afternoon in time to get some artsy-craftsy shots down the coast from our window in — yes — the Hotel Sexi. Incidentally, for dinner they presented with flourish a huge langosta — the tropical spiny “lobster.” But we did wonder why the name Sexi. Here again, Commander Stocken explained. It was the Phoenician name of the original settlement.

Still finding not a single daffodil, we decided to cut from Motril, through the Sierra Nevadas to Granada. Perhaps, being higher, it would be earlier. Again, explanations followed us but could guide you. Snow-capped, the rolling Sierra Nevadas glowed pink in the lowering sun.

There is no place like the Alhambra. Everyone has been there and wants to return or still hopes to get there soon. It does not change.

Returning to the coast, we decided to branch to a lesser road on the right. It was rough, barren, desolate, untravelled land. The author warns you: “it is unmetalled and near impassable in the rainy season.” It was tiring driving; we stopped to rest a bit. And then, we saw our daffodils. In little bunches, up and down the rocky hillsides were clumps of a little bright yellow, clustered jonquil, *N. calcicola*, I think. (When I later asked Mr. Gray to help me identify, he told me he would identify by smell.) It was a thrill at long last to find some daffodils actually growing in their native habitat. While we clambered about snapping pictures, a man came by on horseback and graphically explained how the daffodils are gathered for market, in full bloom, tops and roots twisted off, and bulbs bagged. This explains why many species are poor of flower and identity, and, perhaps, it explains why the author did not mention daffodils in this area. For us, mission was accomplished, and we could now face the chills and the beauties of Cornwall and Ireland with eagerness.

For you who might like to follow this trail, this book is priceless. It pinpoints the routes, the sights, the flowers. Then, Cdr. Stocken has shown a catholicity of interest that widens the appeal of his book. In the first place, his geography is sound; several good maps are included, although I believe more place names would improve them. Then, he knows some geology and cues you in with some history and identifies outcrops. Further, he has studied the turbulent recorded history of Andalucía and brings in enough that is relevant to illuminate without being tedious.

I enjoyed his chapter on gardening in the sub-tropics, which would give pointers to anyone gardening in warm places. Beginning with the greatest of all such gardens, the Generalife of Granada, the summer palace of the Moors and then of the Bourbons until 1931, the author analyzes the features that made them great and adds much from his observation of patio and larger gardens throughout the Costa del Sol. He even suggests imports.

Anyone thinking of following this trail should be alerted to the author's own wondering how long it could remain unspoiled. When we were there, when he began, only Torremolinos had been captured by tourists, but here and there along the near empty coast there were signs of "progress." Before he finished, the Commander referred to the "highly developed strip from Marbella to Málaga" as "all the new essays in ferro-concrete." Since then, we have been told the deluge has arrived. Morocco, too, is a question mark. The natives were friendly to us in 1932 and to Stocken in 1961-64, but a year later, our daughter Betsey, an intrepid traveller, was spat upon, knocked down, cheated in Fez and other towns. Such "progress" should be noted before anyone launches a trip expecting 1973 to be like 1963.

It was tragic that so intrepid an explorer and so keen an observer, recorder, and evaluator of plants should be lost when only 44 years old. He was leading a naval expedition to Greenland, when he was killed by a falling boulder.

For this book, we can thank his family and friends. While they compiled from his notes and articles a book small enough to be a field guide, including much meat for such use on the spot — appendices of plants by type, and then by month of bloom, even centimeter and inch scales — it was fragilely bound. Neither the printing nor the binding is worthy of the contents. We can be grateful to those who preserved Christopher Stocken's work; it deserves more permanent format.

EXPERIMENT STATION REPORT

While the 17th Report (1971) from the Rosewarne Experimental Horticulture Station deals mainly with problems encountered by commercial growers in Cornwall, England, it has some things of interest to the amateur gardener. Crops covered include anemones, narcissus, iris, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, cabbage, potatoes, lettuce, strawberries, tomatoes, green onions, beans, and container-grown shrubs.

One narcissus investigation reported on dealt with blindness (bud abortion) of the Double White Poet (*Narcissus poeticus* L. Flore Pleno (Hort.)). This is the double narcissus problem encountered by many ADS members. Treatments at Rosewarne consisted of (1) irrigation, (2) a glass cover for the plants, (3) a slatted screen cover, and (4) a straw mulch. Irrigation or mulching had little effect on blindness but glass frames or slatted wooden screens increased it. To sum up the two years of investigation the report offered the following:

"It has been stated (E. A. Bowles, *A Handbook of Narcissus*) that this problem is associated with checks to growth resulting from a change of temperature, cold nights or hot and dry days during the growing season. The reference also states that Double White thrives in deep rich soil in orchards. This suggests that moisture and possibly shade are beneficial. Possibly the shade produced by the slatted screens (1-inch slats at 1-inch spacing) was too dense and accounted for the poor results obtained".

Miss B. M. Fry of the Station reported that basal rot, caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. *narcissi*, is becoming an increasing problem in Britain. On this she commented as follows:

"There are several possible reasons for this, such as the almost universal practice of growing bulbs in ridges where the bulbs are much nearer to the soil surface and therefore warmer in summer, compared with the older method of ploughing in the bulbs and planting flat 5-row beds. Orientation of the ridges may also have some effect on soil temperatures, and the degree of shelter and aspect of the site on which the bulbs are grown will influence soil temperatures during the first summer and until lifted in the second year. Recently there have been several warm and sunny summers".

Various experimental fungicidal dips given at varying times after lifting confirmed Dr. Charles Gould's findings in Western Washington. Excellent basal rot control was had with both Benlate and Mertect if the treatment was given within 48 hours after lifting of the bulbs. Dips 7 and 20 days after lifting gave very little control of rot. Therefore the English research as well the findings in the United States point to the importance of giving the bulb treatment within a short time after digging. Delayed treatments would hardly appear to be worth the effort.

The Rosewarne report is being placed in the ADS Library for those who may wish to read it in detail.

—Willis H. Wheeler

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

This is a good time of the year to make Robin plans. Join a Robin now. This is an experience that you will never regret. There are vacancies in general and regional Robins. By joining one now, you will have an early start for the coming season. If you are a student of daffodils, you cannot afford not to be a member. There is much daffodil information available. We need some men growers, too!

Evidently Richard Coker likes to travel about in the Southern States during February. The reason is obvious as he states that he saw millions of "Johnny Quills" in bloom. This seems to be a prolific year for them. He also saw lots of the old double daffodil known as "Butter and Eggs" in bloom and they were about as well developed as we see them. Two years ago, he dug several dozen of the old "Johnny Quills" that had got in the way of progress and piled them at the base of a tree. They were forgotten until they started blooming last spring. They had been on top of the ground all the time with no covering except a few leaves and pine needles that had fallen on them. They are hardy!

N. triandrus albus is a difficult variety for me to retain in my garden. Thomas Martin, in Ashland, Virginia, is more fortunate in that he has a clump of this species that he started back in 1950. The plants have seeded nicely and a small colony is growing and blooming.

Wells Knierim reported seeing a whole field of Erlicheer growing in New Zealand, where it originated. He states that he saw stems literally 3 feet tall with 15 to 20 blooms to a single stem. I read some time ago that Silver Chimes produces stems 2 feet tall in Louisiana. Why not give reports on other daffodils with regard to their stem lengths? I do well to get stems a

foot or so tall. Erlicheer stems are easily frozen if the temperature drops below freezing. It usually puts our leaves in early autumn. If the snow covering is scant, they will likely freeze to the ground. This is also true for Silver Chimes.

Dr. Bender grows vegetables over his daffodil plantings. He compares his summer garden to that of "no-till" corn culture in a rye or grass sod. Eventually the daffodil leaves die down and the vegetables take over and shade the ground, to the benefit of the bulbs below.

There is always interest in miniature daffodils. It is unfortunate that there is a scanty supply of bulbs. It seems to be my luck to have many excellent blooms that are too early for our state show. I have often wondered how others manage to have the same varieties on exhibit when mine have bloomed out long ago. There are always problems involved for anyone who wishes to exhibit. It is quite interesting to read of the many experiences of various exhibitors. If you have not exhibited, try it and you will like it!

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Seed Distribution

The Seed Broker distributed seed to 32 members this year, in 16 states, the District of Columbia, and Nova Scotia.

In the request letters, ten members requested advice on planting, seven reported progress on seed previously received (one had won a Rose Ribbon), and eight specified preferences as to types of seed desired.

— William O. Ticknor

Pink News from Oregon

Our first pink cupped triandrus hybrids appeared last year after previous failures, even in F_2 crosses, but it will take time to prove whether they have the needed stamina; and even though they be good growers, a number of years must elapse before they are ready for marketing. Pink cupped jonquil hybrids are much easier to come by, but most of these are deficient in one or more points. One that has looked good for a few years and was especially attractive last year was Bell Song. Two or three blooms of good form with nice pink crowns are found on a stem, and the ivory perianth sometimes carries a suggestion of pink. This is apparently the best of its type to appear here. A sister with a shell pink margined cup may be offered later.

— Grant E. Mitsch

(In his 1972 *Daffodil Notes*)

And from Northern Ireland

I was pleased to find some promising flowers amongst my seedlings this year . . . two pink doubles which pleased Tim Jackson [from Tasmania], several more pink cyc's and a series of 1a-2a pink cups which have been intercrossed. [*Did he intend to write 1b-2b?*]

— Brian Duncan

From the Hybridizing Robin

Some hundreds of my seedlings bloomed this spring. I never did see the one which had such good form and bright color last year. I know it had two

flowers this year, but someone picked both before I could see them. Some of the poets which failed to make second bloom last year did make it this year and more made their debut. In general they tend to come smaller than the established named sorts, with a tendency for the petals to point — not reflex — backwards. This makes the eye of the poet more of a focal point. As these faded less than the named sorts, the differences might make them worth watching. If they only came smaller on mini-stems, instead of their long strong slender ones, they would make charming miniatures. The seedling which especially caught my attention this year was a Vigil-white one somewhat the shape and size of an improved Peeping Tom. It had far more substance than Peeping Tom, with wider and perhaps slightly less reflexed petals. It also lasted through three weekends. Its stem was stout and strong, but too short. However, this might improve if it decides to keep blooming in future years. There were a number of good white flowers, mostly of trumpet proportions, but nothing better than new named varieties. There is always a chance that future blooms of one of these could improve to give something worthwhile in a field so fought over at competitions. In another highly competitive field, the 2a reds, I was delighted with one of the most circular flowers I have ever seen. Though on the small side, its soft yellow perianth and blazing orange teacup stopped most everyone who saw it.

— Edmund C. Kauzmann

DAFFODILS 1972

Reviewed by WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*

Out of the travails of the discontinuance of its Year Books the RHS has come up with a winner! The 95 page booklet, *Daffodils 1972*, published by the Royal Horticultural Society in London is filled with a variety of daffodil information and is more sprightly and, I believe, a more useful book for the average daffodil lover than were the latter *Daffodil and Tulip Year Books*. I suspect a large share of the credit for its success must go to its "Honorary Assistant Editor" Mr. J. S. B. Lea who is showing up so well in so many ways in the daffodil world. Articles by Messrs. Lloyd, Duncan, and Barr on growing daffodils and the selection of daffodils are a useful primer for all of us. Eight articles describe daffodil shows and seasons around the world. Lindsay Dettman in an article that suffers only in its brevity describes the leading position of women as daffodil hybridizers in Australia. Our own Mary Lou Gripshover of Columbus, Ohio, wrote an outstanding review of American shows and Amy Anthony of Bloomfield, Connecticut, contributed a note on American amateur hybridizers. Mrs. Gripshover's very readable article is jam-packed with names of daffodils and their exhibitors.

Anyone with an experimental nature will be intrigued by the article by Mr. A. A. Tompsett of the Rosewarne Experimental station in Cornwall, England, on the propagation of daffodils by the "twin-scale" technique — 50 to 100 bulbs from one bulb in just a few years. It sounds quite simple and the secret seems to lie in the proper use of a fungicide. Miss Barbara M. Fry followed with a rather technical account of daffodil breeding at Rosewarne. Mr. J. S. B. Lea, who writes with demonstrable authority, wrote

a less technical article on breeding show varieties. Mr. Cyril Coleman contributed an erudite article on *N. triandrus* and the gist of this article is that it is a variable species indeed.

Of value to judges and exhibitors is the list of newly registered daffodil names for the period July 31, 1971 to June 26, 1972. Without any doubt at all some of the 130 names listed will appear on show tables in 1973. Grant E. Mitsch, Murray Evans, and Bill Pannill all were well represented. Listed was the Richardson double, Samantha, the first daffodil to be named after a computer.

The cover illustration is beautiful. The inside black-and-white illustrations vary in quality. The photograph of Murray Evans' Wahkeena is one of the best. The price seems high at first for a slim paperback but such are the facts of life in printing costs today and it is an excellent publication. (The Executive Director will have copies for ADS members at \$3.00 each.)

ANOTHER DAFFODIL FAMILY

Daffodils are really becoming a family affair. My husband got interested for the first time when he started really looking at the reverse bicolors (now if I could just get him to try some crosses of his own, I know he'd be "hooked"!) but he decided his very favorite of all was Aircastle.

And my almost-4-year-old son is a daffodil fan from his second spring. He was very interested in the seed pods, and said next year he wanted to "play bumblebee." I think I'll let him try. He has also asked for his very own rock garden, and I've ordered April Tears, Suzy, Beryl, and Peeping Tom for him. But I didn't know how much he was really taking in until last week, when we were reading one of his books which had a rather stylized picture of a daffodil. He said, "You know, Mama — that's not really a daffodil." "Why?" I asked. "Because," he answered, "it doesn't have those six things and that sticky one in the middle"!!

— Loyce C. McKenzie

A LABELED NEST

Although our daffodils are well charted, my neighbor, ADS member Nancy Kruszyna, and I put out labels during daffodil season for the benefit of guests coming to see the bloom. In the middle of the 1971 daffodil season, some of these small white plastic markers disappeared. Naturally we attributed this mystery to the mischievousness of some of the numerous young neighborhood boys. In late summer I discovered five or six of these markers under the branches of a hemlock directly beside a place the children use to cut through our property. "A-ha," I thought, "they tossed them here as they ran by."

One sunny day early in March I was walking around to see what had come up and spied another half-dozen labels under the same tree. Wondering why I had not seen them last summer, I looked up, and in a crotch 10 feet high I found a large, very untidy bird's nest with markers projecting in every direction like sharp prongs, a most uncomfortable-appearing lodging indeed. When my husband pulled the nest down, we counted another 25 labels.

To all small boys, my most abject apologies.

— Frances N. Armstrong

CORRESPONDENCE

George S. Lee, Jr.
Executive Director, American Daffodil Society
89 Chichester Road
New Canaan, Conn. 06840

October 9, 1972

Dear George:

I have a special message of appreciation and thanks to the Society's Daffodil Journal Editor, also to the Chairman of Publications, and perhaps the Executive Director too, for whatever part each played in getting the leading news article, "The Throckmorton Trade-off," in the September Journal. Of course I should especially thank the author, too — David E. Karnstedt, for his report on the status of the North Central Test Garden of the ADS located at the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum . . .

What I really need now is three extra copies of this issue, and I assume that only the Executive Director can supply them — perhaps also mail them to the designated recipients . . . Needless to say, Mr. Karnstedt's encouraging report on the status of daffodil culture at the Minnesota Arboretum is delightful, to me. Most of all because this generous author and daffodil grower is willing to trade *half* of May's daffodils (as grown in Minnesota!) for *all* of August's corn-on-the-cob, which in prairie culture, either in Iowa as Dr. Throckmorton suggested, or in Minnesota as Mr. Karnstedt found, may far outdo daffodils. But not the latter as they grow at the Minnesota Arboretum! This at last does some real credit to the daffodils at the ADS Test Garden there.

I have listed the intended recipients of this issue of the Journal on the following sheet. Can the Exec. generously do me this favor?

My thanks! Sincerely,

Freeman Weiss

U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1972

Reported by MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, *Registration Chairman*

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations for 1972 are:
Brink, Venice; Nashville, Illinois: Renewal.

Chatard, Mrs. Ferdinand; Baltimore, Md.: Constance Lyon.

Evans, Murray W.; Corbett, Ore.: Alumna, Carnelian, Chapeau, Cheddar, Ivy League, Jet Set, Multnomah, Snow Pink, Suede, Surtsey.

Kanouse, A. (by Grant Mitsch): Coral Light.

Mitsch, Grant; Canby, Ore.: Adoration, Alabaster, Arpeggio, Astalot, Audacity, Bonus, Cloud Nine, Curlew, Delectable, Dessert, El Capitan, Erlrose, Executive, Finery, Focal Point, Gateway, Ibis, Imperial, Jade, Moonfire, New Day, Opalescent, Pearl Pastel, Recital, Repartee, Salem, Sentinel, Siletz, Surfside, Swift, Windfall, Woodthrush, Yellowthroat.

Pannill, William G.; Martinsville, Va.: Central Park, Diamond Head, Exalted, Fire Alarm, Golden Falcon, Hawkeye, Homestead, Indian Maid, Jovial, New Penny, Peacock, Sepulchre, Serendipity, Spindletop, Sunnyside, Tahoe, White Hunter.

REGISTRATIONS

Measurements given are: height (H); diameter of flower (F); length of perianth segments (P. segs.); length of corona (C. lgth.); diameter of corona (C. diam).



- Adoration (Mitsch) 4; late; H. 46 cm.; F. 60 mm.; P. segs. 25 mm.; white; C. lgth. 12 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., white and cream. Some of the blooms are single, but more than half of them have a tuft of petaloids, making it a double. VO3/1 (Cushendall × ?)
- Alabaster (Mitsch) 4; late; H. 44 cm.; F. 65 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. pure white tuft of petaloids. Resembles Sweet Music but later, different form and better grower. (Cushendall × Cantabile)
- Alumna (Evans) 2b; late-midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 50 mm., yellow with pink rim. I-10 (Green Island × Artist's Model)
- Arpeggio (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 103 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm. milk white; C. lgth. 25 mm.; C. diam. 60 mm., apricot salmon pink.
- Astalot (Mitsch) 1d; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 115 mm.; P. segs. 50 mm., very pale buff yellow; C. lgth. 50 mm., C. diam. 55 mm., same shade as perianth but fades lighter. YO3/2 (Rima × ?)
- Audacity (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 42 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 27 mm.; C. diam. 63 mm., lemon, fading to creamy white. Z19/13 (Green Island × High Life)
- Bonus (Mitsch) 6a; early; H. 33 cm.; F. 85 mm.; P. segs. 36 mm., bright yellow; C. lgth. 31 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., slightly deeper yellow than perianth. Resembles Barlow but larger and later and less reflexed than most 6's. Z12/14 (Cibola × *N. cyclamineus*)
- Carnelian (Evans) 2a; early; H. 41 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., orange red. G-9 (Paricutin × (Ardour × Rustom Pasha))
- Central Park (Pannill) 1b; H. 42 cm.; F. 107 mm.; P. segs. 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 46 mm; C. diam. 43 mm., yellow. B46/1 (Gold Crown × Lapford)
- Chapeau (Evans) 2b; early midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 110 mm., white; P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., yellow. F-291/2 (Wahkeena × Festivity)
- Cheddar (Evans) 2a; midseason; H. 38 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 35 mm.; C. diam. 43 mm., yellow buff. F-292 (Festivity × 2b seedling)
- Cloud Nine (Mitsch) 2d; late midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 84 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., clear lemon yellow with distinct white halo; C. lgth. 28 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., opens yellow, fades white. Resembles Step Forward but with more pointed perianth and narrower crown. D80/8 (Quick Step × Daydream)

- Constance Lyon (Chatard) 2b; midseason; H. 18"; F. 74 mm.; P. segs. 31 mm., clean white; C. lgth. 13 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., yellow with gold rim. Resembles Blarney's Daughter but sturdier, whiter, flatter, brighter yellow with deep green eye. Corona margin more ribbed, expanded, frilled, and serrated. C/3/71 (Blarney's Daughter × ?)
- Coral Light (Kanouse) 2b; Perianth white; corona opens with bands of pink but entire corona becomes pink very soon. Corona just barely too large to classify as a 3b. (Green Island × Interim)
- Curlew (Mitsch) 7a; midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 75 mm.; P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 26 mm.; C. diam. 22 mm., ivory. Resembles Alpine, but larger. V22/1 (Killaloe × *N. jonquilla*)
- Delectable (Mitsch) 2b; late midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 82 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., near white, wire rim of pink, very distinctive. B 34/2 (Pigeon × Carnmoon)
- Dessert (Mitsch) 2b; early midseason; H. 44 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 47 mm., lemon yellow, lighter near the base. Very broadly overlapping flat perianth, well balanced bowl-shaped crown. B32/3 (Oratorio × Pretender)
- Diamond Head (Pannill) 2c; H. 41 cm.; F. 132 mm.; P. segs. 56 mm., white; C. lgth. 50 mm.; C. diam. 53 mm., white. D 11/12 (Easter Moon × Vigil)
- El Capitan (Mitsch) 1b; early; H. 46 cm.; F. 112 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 50 mm.; C. diam. 62 mm., pale lemon. A large flower with widely flanged trumpet; good form. A53/3 (Cibola × ?)
- Erlrose (Mitsch) 2b; early midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. white; C. diam. 55 mm., rose pink. One of the earliest deep pinks, excellent substance. Perianth reflexes slightly. C37/9 (Precedent × Accent)
- Exalted (Pannill) 2a; H. 41 cm.; F. 96 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 23 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., red. Resembles Ambergate, perianth has reddish cast. 64/122/A (Vulcan × Zanzibar)
- Executive (Mitsch) 2a; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., golden yellow; C. lgth. 33 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., rich gold. Distinctive form midway between its parents. B36/28 (Playboy × Daydream)
- Finery (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 102 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm.; C. diam. 51 mm., pale lemon with buff shading. Resembles Angeles but smoother and more refined with flat rounded perianth and heavily frilled crown. Y55/1 P91 ((Shirley Neale × J80/2) × Caro Nome)
- Fire Alarm (Pannill) 2a; H. 42 cm.; F. 97 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 29 mm., red. D71/1 (Vulcan × Paricutin)
- Focal Point (Mitsch) 2d; early midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., lemon; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 50 mm., lemon, fading to pure white, retaining the lemon margin. Resembles Rus Holland but with stronger reverse color, narrower crown. Z35/1 (Rus Holland × Entrancement)
- Gateway (Mitsch) 2b; late midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 16 mm.; C. diam. 44 mm., lemon with orange rim. Z60/2 (Pretender × High Life)
- Golden Falcon (Pannill) 1a; H. 43 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 44 mm., gold; C. lgth. 48 mm.; C. diam. 45 mm., gold. 62/58/A (Gold Digger × Arctic Gold)

- Hawkeye (Pannill) 3b; H. 43 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 12 mm.; C. diam. 29 mm., yellow with red rim; D 24/1 (Aircastle × Merlin)
- Homestead (Pannill) 2c; H. 41 cm.; F. 94 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 36 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., white. 64/40/A (Easter Morn × White Prince)
- Ibis (Mitsch) 6a; early; H. 30 cm.; F. 88 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., milk white; C. lgth. 33 mm.; C. diam. 20 mm., pale lemon. Resembles Perky but whiter and less reflexed. Z39/1 (Trousseau × *N. cyclamineus*)
- Imperial (Mitsch) 2a; midseason; H. 42 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., clear bright lemon yellow with white halo; C. lgth. 31 mm.; C. diam. 45 mm., deeper yellow. Resembles Scio but considerably larger with paler color and very broad overlapping perianth of great substance. B36/16 (Playboy × Daydream)
- Indian Maid (Pannill) 7b; H. 42 cm.; F. 76 mm.; P. segs. 33 mm., orange; C. lgth. 10 mm.; C. diam. 24 mm., red. Resembles Suzy, perianth deeper orange, 2 or 3 flowers to a stem. B 33/1 (Jezebel × *N. jonquilla*)
- Ivy League (Evans) 1b; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., yellow. F-303/2 (Effective × Festivity)
- Jade (Mitsch) 3c; late; H. 36 cm.; F. 65 mm.; P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 4 mm.; C. diam. 13 mm., white with green eye. Somewhat resembles Cushendall. (Cushendall × Cantabile)
- Jet Set (Evans) 1b; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., white; C. lgth. 42 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., yellow. F-303/1 (Effective × Festivity)
- Jovial (Pannill) 5b; changed from its original registration in 1970 as a 5a.
- Moonfire (Mitsch) 3d; late midseason; H. 60 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 46 mm., greenish lemon; C. lgth. 14 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., greenish lemon becoming white except for a lemon frill. B2/1 (Aircastle × Richardson seedling)
- Multnomah (Evans) 2a; early; H. 43 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 55 mm., yellow orange red. H-31 (Paricutin × Armada)
- New Day (Mitsch) 7a; late midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 80 mm.; P. segs. 34 mm., rich golden lemon, white halo; C. lgth. 29 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., lemon turning white and taking on buff tones. Resembles Step Forward but with added buff tones and very pronounced white halo on back. D80/27 (Quick Step × Daydream)
- New Penny (Pannill) 3a; H. 44 cm.; F. 81 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 12 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., yellow. D 30/4 (Lemonade × Lemnos)
- Opalescent (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 108 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm.; C. diam. 52 mm., pale lilac with apricot amber margin. Resembles Leonaine but much larger flower with more flattened corona, vigorous growth, good stems. A34/5 (Precedent × Carita)
- Peacock (Pannill) 2b; H. 40 cm.; F. 97 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 31 mm.; C. diam. 36 mm., pink. C34/1 (Green Island × Accent)
- Pearl Pastel (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 42 mm., lemon with pinkish lavender overcast. Slightly resembles Caro Nome but must flatter crown and lilac tones. Y43/2 P46/1 ((Mabel Taylor × Green Island) × Caro Nome)

- Recital (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 112 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm.; white; C. lgth. 27 mm.; C. diam. 45 mm., salmon pink. Resembles Tangent, but larger flower, larger crown and deeper color. D29/2 (Carita × Tangent)
- Renewal (Brink) 3b; late; H. 40 cm.; F. 65 mm.; P. segs. 33 mm., white; C. lgth. 8 mm.; C. diam. 12 mm., light citron with green eye, and orange red rim. Resembles Mystic but later, larger, different color, more substance and vigorous grower. 62-1 (Mystic × Sylvia O'Neill)
- Repartee (Mitsch) 2d; midseason; H. 44 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., lemon gold; C. lgth. 32 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., same color fading to pure white. Resembles Gleeful but much deeper yellow with almost pure white crown. One of most strongly contrasted d's. D44/12 (Gleeful × Daydream)
- Salem (Mitsch) 2d; early midseason; H. 36 cm.; F. 118 mm.; P. segs. 44 mm., lemon, paler than Daydream; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 44 mm., same color turning pure white. Resembles Limeade, but crown goes much whiter. Y40/1 (Fawnglo × Lunar Sea)
- Sentinel (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 46 cm.; F. 108 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 65 mm., apricot salmon. Very large nearly flat crown reminiscent of Pinwheel. A34/3 (Precedent × Carita)
- Sepulchre (Pannill) 1a; H. 42 cm.; F. 112 mm.; P. segs. 46 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 50 mm.; C. diam. 47 mm., yellow. 65/108/1 (Fine Gold × Enmore)
- Serendipity (Pannill) 5b; H. 40 cm.; F. 79 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., white. Two flowers to a stem. D28/1 (Fair Colleen × Compressa)
- Siletz (Mitsch) 2d; early midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 115 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., light lemon; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., light lemon turning nearly white with lemon frill. Y40/2 (Fawnglo × Lunar Sea)
- Snow Pink (Evans) 2b; midseason; H. 36 cm.; F. 88 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 24 mm., pink. F277/2 ((Shirley Wyness × Interim) × Pink seedling)
- Spindletop (Pannill) 3b; H. 42 cm.; F. 91 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 11 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., yellow. C15/1 (Blarney × Aircastle)
- Suede (Evans) 2a; midseason; H. 36 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 37 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 33 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., buff pink. H-16/1 (Daydream × Bethany)
- Sunnyside (Pannill) 2a; H. 41 cm.; F. 96 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 38 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., yellow. 62/35/A (Fine Gold × St. Keverne)
- Surfside (Mitsch) 6a; early midseason; H. 34 cm.; F. 98 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., milk white; C. lgth. 35 mm.; C. diam. 32 mm., pale lemon fading to ivory. Resembles Delegate but broader perianth and more substance. C33/2 (Oratorio × *N. cyclamineus*)
- Surtsey (Evans) 2a; late midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 28., orange red. E-220 (Zarah Leander × Porthilly)
- Swift (Mitsch) 6a; early; H. 38 cm.; F. 87 mm.; P. segs. 39 mm., ivory white; C. lgth. 38 mm.; C. diam. 21 mm., pale lemon fading to near white. Resembles Perky and Jenny, whiter than Perky and more substance than Jenny. Z/39/3 (Trousseau × *N. cyclamineus*)

- Tahoe (Pannill) 2a; H. 41 cm.; F. 97 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., red; E12/1 (Matlock × Paricutin)
- White Hunter (Pannill) 1c; H. 42 cm.; F. 107 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., white; C. lgth. 46 mm.; C. diam. 43 mm., white. D2/5 (Brussels × Empress of Ireland)
- Windfall (Mitsch) 2a; midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., golden yellow; C. lgth. 24 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., golden orange. Excellent form, good cut flower, much frilled cup. X42/1 (P50/4 (Narvik × California Gold) × P59/6 (Playboy × Alamein))
- Woodthrush (Mitsch) 6a; early midseason; H. 33 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 37 mm.; C. diam. 27 mm., buffy lemon. slightly deeper inside. Resembles Surfside but smaller and more color in the crown. C33/3 (Oratorio × *N. cyclamineus*)
- Yellowthroat (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 26 mm.; C. diam. 43 mm., pale orange yellow fading to white but with yellow at base. Distinctive coloring and waviness. C 32/2 (Oratorio × Accent)

CULTIVAR COMMENTS

Recently I have been much impressed by my Moneymore — not a large flower but of quite outstanding color both in cup and petal. Another thing which has improv'd in vigor and is now growing well is Guy Wilson's Santa Claus. This is without question the finest double ever raised and in my humble opinion probably Guy's greatest masterpiece — and I knew all his flowers as they were selected as seedlings. Santa worried him, as while he appreciated its merits he was very doubtful about its vigor. I had one of the first bulbs of it and it was none too bright as a plant, but to my very pleasant surprise it is now growing vigorously and increasing well. Its snow-white color, magnificent form, and splendid size put it in a class quite by itself, not to mention its really first class stem and neck. I know conditions here are fairly good for doubles and no doubt in warm dry climates they are difficult. One customer in southeast England cannot manage to get the lates like Rose of May and Santa to flower, as the buds just shrivel up — something we never see here.

— W. J. Dunlop

Too large to be a miniature, too small for a standard, and not smooth enough for the show table, cyclamineus Little Witch is still well worth growing. This excellent garden daffodil bred by the versatile hybridizer, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse and registered in 1929, deserves a place in the sun for its earliness and its ability to survive tough growing conditions, multiply, and provide lots of blooms. Little Witch is a stubby all-yellow flower. Its petals are well reflexed and it stands stiffly on 8-inch stems.

In 1964 I planted five bulbs of Little Witch close to a fir tree which I have since discovered has invasive, hungry roots. A nearby clump of Louisiana iris spread over Little Witch so thickly that not even weeds could compete with the iris. Nevertheless, Little Witch sent its vigorous foliage and cheerful blooms up through the iris foliage. For several years now we have picked a dozen or two dozen stiff little golden flowers from the clump. My notes tell me that in 1964 I planted two blooming-size bulbs, one medium, and two small bulbs. This summer I dug 48 bulbs, most of them blooming size.

The Dutch, as usual, knew what they were doing when they gave an Award of Merit to Little Witch in 1957.

— W. O. Ticknor

Some years ago I had surplus bulbs of Trevithian. In haste and ignorance these were planted in a woodsy spot, completely shaded when the leaves are out, in humus leaf mold that almost never dries out. It also has competition from the roots of the numerous trees and saplings with which it is engulfed. Such an unlikely spot should mean certain failure. Yet these have continually come for many years and sometimes bloom better than my Trevithian in full sun and a somewhat sandy soil.

— Edmund C. Kauzmann (N.Y.)

Cowley, a small 1b raised by Dennis Milne and registered by him in 1950, was listed by Alec Gray in his 1958 list, with the comment: "A nice little bicolor which I have not had long enough to test yet. 9 inches." It was listed with the cyclamineus hybrids and was not priced. At least two of our members acquired bulbs, however, and their comments follow.

From George Lee: "I planted my bulb in a small pocket in some rocks where azaleas grew over it until it became in full deciduous shade. Yesterday I got around to digging the clump up and found about 50 nice bulbs. It is not listed as a miniature, but has looked like one to me, and I have asked John Larus whether it has ever been considered. Possibly lack of bulbs has kept it from being judged. There are only a few miniature 1b's and Cowley has done better for me than any listed miniature."

From John Larus: "We grew Cowley for quite a few years, for most of which it did well. We bought a bulb of it in 1958. It grew 5 inches tall with blooms 2½ inches wide. It had a white perianth and very long and narrow light yellow trumpet. For 10 years it increased and bloomed well. We moved it once in 1964, dividing it up into several clumps. It continued to do well until 1968, when we recorded 20 blooms. That summer the leaves died early and the next year failed to come up. We bought another bulb in the fall of 1969, which gave us two blooms the next year but has since failed to bloom.

"It was in the original list prepared for varieties to be considered for miniature qualification, but was listed as a 'tentative nonqualifier.' I can find no records of it having been reconsidered."

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Leaflet on holding small daffodil show. No charge for single copies; extra copies 5¢ each.

Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in Daffodil Journal for September, 1965. p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

The Daffodil Handbook	Paper Cover \$3.40 - Cloth \$4.90
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	10.00
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.40
Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.50
Single copies of Daffodil Journal	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1962, 1963, 1964	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures	two 8-cent stamps ea.
Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre (<i>Reprint</i>)	1.25
Lob's Wood by Elizabeth Lawrence	2.50
Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1969..	2.75
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1969, 1970	4.25 ea.
1971	5.50 ea.
1971 Daffodil Season Report	1.00
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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

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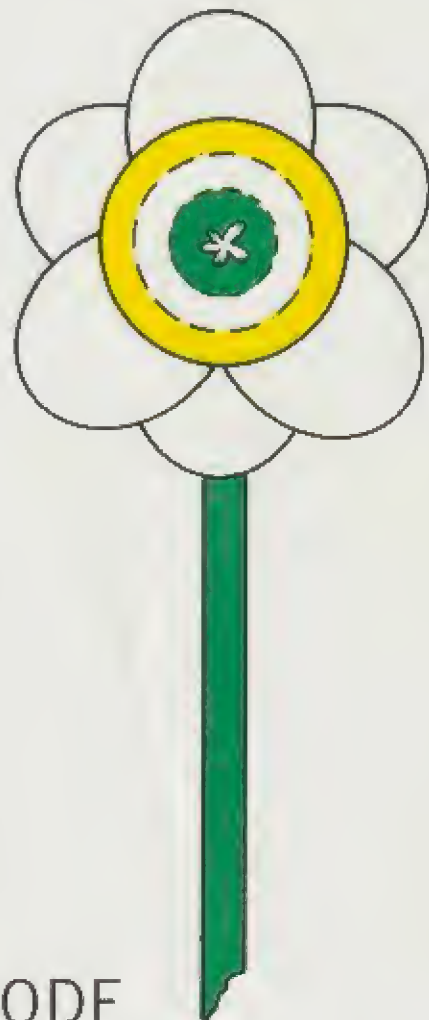
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DAFFODIL COLOR CODE
OF GREEN ISLAND

Quarterly Publication of

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The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

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Volume 9

Number 3

MARCH, 1973

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS APRIL 15, 1973

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual Annual \$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.
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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is Green Island as seen by the computer. See the article "A Proposal of Marriage," by Dr. Throckmorton.

IN THIS ISSUE

A Proposal of Marriage	Tom D. Throckmorton, M.D.	115
Matthew Fowlds (Obituary)	Grant E. Mitsch	120
The First Twenty Years	Murray W. Evans	122
To G.P.B., Who Practices the Doctrine Here Preached	G. Yeld	124
Daffodil Safari	Isabel Buntten Watts	125
The Perversity of Growing Daffodils	Helen K. Link	128
Williamsburg Gardens	Cynthia Bell	131
Asturiensis and the Miniature Trumpets	Polly Brooks	131
"Buttercups" and Others	Marion A. Skelton	134
Chromosome Numbers of Some Narcissus Cultivars ..	Reviewed by William L. Brown	134
Williamsburg Notes	Sue Hopkins	137
Bulletin Board		138
Symposium Ballot		139
Convention Reminder		141
Here and There		141
1973 Daffodil Show Dates	Mrs. William S. Simms	142
Daffodil Workshop in Massachusetts		144
"Where Can I Get . . .?"		144
Rules for Shows Offering ADS Awards		145
Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd. — How We Started	Kate Reade	147
Flight of the Robins	Dr. Glenn Dooley	149
Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival		150
Notes on Species		151
Correspondence	Brain S. Duncan	152
Book News	George S. Lee, Jr.	154
Tips for the Inexperienced Exhibitor	Stan Baird	155
Hybridizers' Forum		157
Cultivar Comments		158
Sleeper	W. O. Ticknor	161

A PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE

By TOM D. THROCKMORTON, M.D., *Des Moines, Iowa*

Color is really what daffodils are all about! Very few colorblind persons are daffodil lovers — or judges. One has but to remember the upward sweeping hillside at Murray Evans', carpeted with multihued daffodils and with Mt. Hood as a backdrop, to realize that color is the main interest. What a pleasure it is to turn up daffodil faces in Grant Mitsch's seedling rows — always it is the colors that first strike the eye. And those daffodils standing at attention in carefully manicured rows at Prospect House, like a smart military parade. Would it not be a disaster if the lovely blooms were all the same color — or worse, not much of any color at all?

In the RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book, 1970, plate 1 shows three magnificent blooms of Avenger, crystalline white perianths and flaring cups of deep glowing red-lead. A picture in colors! But figure 19 shows Amber Light, a lovely form all done out in shades of gray. I remember seeing Amber Light growing in Mrs. Richardson's greenhouse with a lilting white perianth and a rolled-edged cup of yellow, hinting of other sunset colors. I would not have recognized the bloom in the white and black photograph without the footnote. The color is the thing!

A little more than 10 years ago the transference of most usable daffodil knowledge to a computer repository seemed a good idea. I made such an attempt, with the helpful cooperation of many friends, and the result has been dignified as the Daffodil Data Bank of the American Daffodil Society. I should not like to invest the amount of time and thought and money required in such a project again. However, it is now an on-going data file, and the upkeep is relatively simple and inexpensive.

Among the most useful data to be placed on record, whenever possible, has been a brief coded color description of each flower. These data, together with information relative to plant classification, height, and season of bloom do allow one to conjure up a fairly adequate mental picture of the plant and flower.

As it was necessary to give the computer an electronic sense of color, the following colors were chosen as representative of those occurring naturally in daffodil blooms:

White — W
Green — G
Yellow — Y
Pink — P
Orange — O
Red — R

The computer was taught to recognize and retrieve this color information when presented in the proper form. If I had it all to do over again, I would add one more color, Lemon — L, because there is such a spread between shades of yellow.

Few of you know better than I, the difficulties in trying to describe nuances of daffodil cup color. I think the most delightful and perfect shade of pink found in the daffodil world is that embodied in a freshly opened Rose of Tralee. Who among you has stood before a clump of this variety as the early morning sun has lifted above the low mists? As one gently shakes the dew from the blossoms, which have slowly opened during the cool of night, the lovely pink of those ridged but expanding cups is unforgettable. But the sun becomes warm, and by 10 o'clock in the morning, the cups are fully opened and the freshness of that first fleeting pink has gone. The gray of age is already dulling the initial charm, and in a day or two, Rose of Tralee is another watered-down "pink," undeserving of a second glance.

Then there is Ceylon. I have grown it for more than 20 years and have never had the cup color more than halfway back toward the ovary. Yet on the show bench, I have seen Ceylon's well-tailored cup a deep flaming orange-red back to the perianth. The color is there but so dependent upon climate, conditions of culture, and the age of the flower.

To compound the difficulties of color description, the scientists have gotten into the act. Providing us with color wheels, or cards, and helping us with

terms like "hue" and "reflectance," they have apparently simplified color coding into a series of meaningless numbers. To further complicate this scientific process, the dyes in the inks used in printing the cards are far from color fast, and the card surface bears no resemblance to the soft absorptive surface of flower petal or cup. Also, the true color of a daffodil depends upon the time of day (sunlight color), blue sky, white clouds, overcast sky, or artificial light sources.

The computer considered these numbered color descriptions and quickly decided that, even as you and I, the "eyeball determination" of color is the quickest, easiest and most ready to the hand. This commonplace method is in worldwide usage.

The gamut of colors chosen for the computer means something to every daffodil grower; mental pictures, based on these chosen colors, seem satisfactory enough to the individual and are capable of ready comparison when discussing daffodil colors.

There are but three striking colors present in species daffodils: white, yellow, and the startling red confined to the wire-rimmed cup of the species poet. We all owe a great debt to the greedy bumble bee and the thoughtful hybridist, through whose efforts this tiny edge of red has suffused throughout the daffodil cup. Subsequently, the red has diluted to pale lilac-pink and mingled with soft yellow to provide the apricots and softer pinks so common in our gardens. I can categorize these to my satisfaction without color cards, and so can you. Thus, to repeat, the computer recognizes the *white* of Panache and the *green* of its throat. It knows and records the *yellow* of Preamble, of Arctic Gold, and the cup rim of Irish Rover. It casts its approval over all *pinks*, from Passionale to Cool Flame. The computer recognizes the *orange* of Chemawa and the deep *red* of Actaea's tiny cup.

The colors chosen by the Daffodil Data Bank have been adequate to their task.

Another difficult problem was solved before the computer could record its daffodil descriptions, i.e., the distribution of the various colors within the bloom. This became simple once two arbitrary rulings were accepted. First, all daffodil perianths are solidly colored, either yellow or white, and the handful of exceptions are unimportant at this time: the color of certain cups washes out into the base of the perianth, and pinkish tones suffuse into certain perianths, as in Ambergate.

Secondly, for practical purposes the distribution of colors in the daffodil cup may easily be divided among three zones: the *inner* or eye zone, the *middle* zone, and the *outer* zone, or rim. Thus, the cup of Green Island may be said to have a green inner zone, a white middle zone, and a yellow outer zone or rim. Our cover illustration represents a computer-eye view of Green Island. Kilworth has a green inner zone, and orange middle and outer zones. Rima has a long trumpet, pink in all three zones, and Audubon has a lovely white cup, rimmed and frilled with a strong deep pink.

It is practical to assign colors and their distribution when describing daffodil blooms. And herein comes the "Proposal of Marriage"! I propose that a legal marriage be consummated between the scheme of Daffodil Classification as used and approved by the Royal Horticultural Society and the color capabilities of the Daffodil Data Bank as approved by the American Daffodil Society. As a matter of fact, a sort of common-law relationship between the two has prospered for more than 10 years, and it is high time this is given the respectability of approval.

As daffodil information has been filed away in the computer, the color code has been appended to the approved classification, as the two complement each other and provide a practical description of any variety, if the information is available. The Classification provides the physical formation and outline of the bloom; the Daffodil Data Bank colors it in.

Let us clarify this with some examples:

Green Island 2b G W Y — a white-perianthed large-cup with a green eye, white cup, and edged in yellow.

Kilworth 2b G O O — a white-perianthed large-cup, green eyed, with orange cup.

Romance 2b P — a white perianthed large-cup with solid pink cup, as indicated by the single P.

Statue 2b Y — a white-perianthed large-cup solid yellow cup.

Salome 2b P P Y — a white-perianthed large-cup, pink, rimmed in yellow.

Irish Rover 2b O O Y — a white-perianthed large-cup with orange cup rimmed in yellow.

Interim 2b Y Y P — a white-perianthed large-cup, yellow to edge which is banded pink.

Royal Coachman 2b G Y O — a white-perianthed large-cup with green eye, a yellow middle zone set off by outer band of strong orange.

Do you begin to get the idea? Listed above are eight daffodils, all classified as 2b's, and uniquely different from each other by virtue of cup color and the distribution of the color within the cup. Are not these differences worthy of note? But for these colors, I doubt a single one of the varieties would have survived the "mixed seedling" pile. Does not the added color code help provide a mental picture? As a spinoff from this color coding, it has been learned that the zones of distribution are not purely arbitrary but actually picture certain lines of genetic development. Should the hybridists wish to breed an orange-cupped daffodil with a golden rim, certain possible lines of breeding at once become obvious when the color codes are considered.

The present daffodil classification lends itself most helpfully to color coding in Divisions 1, 2, and 3, since perianth colors are signified as yellow in subdivision a, and white in subdivisions b and c. Subdivision d implies the yellow perianth and white cup of the reversed bicolor, although other combinations are possible. Subdivision c also signifies white perianth and cup in these divisions, and no further code is required.

In all other divisions, beginning with Division 4 the *Classified List* abandons color entirely, except it is common knowledge that all flowers in Division 9 have white perianths. Thus, in these other Divisions, the color code must describe the perianth color as well as color distribution within the cup. In all these Divisions, the first color code letter refers to the perianth; other letters apply to the bloom center or cup. Let me give you examples:

Acropolis 4 W W R — a double with white perianth and center composed of both white and red petaloids.

Double Event 4 W W Y — a white double with white and yellow petaloids.

Tahiti 4 Y Y R — a yellow double with yellow and red center.

Sunburst 4 Y Y — a yellow double with yellow center.

Other divisions follow rather obviously:

Harmony Bells 5a Y Y — a yellow triandrus hybrid with long yellow cup.

Tuesday's Child 5b W Y — a short-cupped white triandrus hybrid with yellow cup.

Jetfire 6a Y R — a yellow cyclamineus hybrid with long red cup.

Beryl 6b Y O — a short-cupped cyclamineus hybrid with yellow perianth and orange cup.

Waterperry 7a W P — a short-cupped jonquil hybrid with white perianth and pink cup.

Dickcissel 7b Y W — a short-cupped yellow jonquil with white cup; i.e., a reversed bicolor jonquil.

Matador 8 Y R — a tazetta hybrid with yellow perianth and red cup.

Cantabile 9 G G R — as noted above, all poets have white perianths.

This one has solid green cup with red rim.

triandrus albus 10 W W — in Division 10 the first letter of the color code refers to the perianth; other letters to the cup. *N. triandrus albus* is a white species triandrus with white cup.

pseudo-narcissus bicolor 10 W Y — a species pseudo-narcissus with whitish perianth and yellow trumpet.

Parisienne 11 W O — a split-corona daffodil with a white perianth and orange corona.

As for Division 12, I believe that the use of the first letter of the color code for the perianth and subsequent letters for the cup or center will cover most contingencies.

An added note applies to Division 1a. For so many decades, this Division has contained only yellow daffodil trumpets that the color code has seemed superfluous until the arrival of W. O. Backhouse's "red trumpets." Thus, in Division 1a no color code is used, unless the trumpet color is other than yellow;

Bre'r Fox 1a O — a yellow-perianthed daffodil with orange trumpet.

These seem sufficient examples to illustrate the simplicity and advantages of an established relationship between the Classified List and the Daffodil Data Bank. It is most important that all of us realize the current scheme of classification used by the Royal Horticultural Society is left intact by such a union. The structures and purposes are left unchanged. To this classification the American Daffodil Society wishes to append a simple color code. The usefulness of this alliance has become increasingly obvious to our Society, to hybridists, to retail merchants who rely upon catalogs, and to those hard-working people who arrange and supervise daffodil competitions or shows.

The use of color coding is becoming a "manner of speaking" at our daffodil meetings. Antipodean catalogs for years have used modified color codes to describe their daffodils. Many prestigious awards, given in daffodil shows, are based on color. Therefore, the American Daffodil Society is proposing this marriage, of style and measurement with color. We ask for the consideration of this proposal by an RHS Committee concerned with daffodil classification. We seek the thoughtful cooperation of our friends in Holland. Such a modified classification can only expedite the marketing of bulbs.

Color descriptions of many one-time great daffodils have been lost or are not readily available. Take as examples, Beacon and Princess Mary, two daffodils of utmost historical importance. Do either of these bring to mind a mental picture? I believe these varieties have been lost for many years, yet they are frequently referred to in daffodil literature. Would it not be satisfying if mention of these important ancestors could also call to mind a color

portrait? The computer can help. Beacon is 3a Y Y O, a small-cupped yellow daffodil with an orange rim.

Princess Mary is 2a Y Y O, a yellow-perianthed daffodil with a large yellow cup rimmed in orange. I find a certain personal satisfaction in this knowledge and am fearful that it is being lost. Another generation of daffodil lovers should not be denied at least a casual acquaintance with Green Island. Perhaps it is well for each of us to remember that the present scheme of daffodil classification was not handed down from above, graven on stone tablets. It has been a product of thoughtful persons, subject to modification from time to time, and the better for each change. The Board of the American Daffodil Society is asking, through this "Proposal of Marriage," that a further modification be considered. I have an intense admiration for those men who have loved daffodils enough to categorize them into useful divisions. By the same token, I believe that those same men would and will approve changes in any such classification made apparent by the burgeoning of both interest in and varieties of their favorite flower.

MATTHEW FOWLDS

By GRANT E. MITSCH, *Canby, Oregon*

Born in Scotland in October 1880, Matthew Fowlds died at Salem, Oregon, December 27th, 1972. Coming to America as a small child, he spent most of his life, until retirement, in Minnesota and South Dakota, subsequently making his home in Oregon. Having had little opportunity for formal education as a child, after training in the field of genetics he became an agronomist for South Dakota State University, and did research in the development of improved strains of grasses, grains, and legumes. Among his accomplishments was the introduction of a strain of hull-less oats. Being interested in botany, he collected and prepared a comprehensive herbarium for his department in the school.

Upon retirement he moved to Oregon, and soon developed a large garden with many rare and unusual plants, growing with them specimens of a variety of the plants with which he worked in South Dakota. In the process of accumulating an extensive collection of plants he became interested in daffodils and soon took up with breeding them, with particular emphasis on the miniature species. These were intercrossed among themselves, and with the larger garden daffodils. After some years' work, and finding that his favorite species, *N. cyclamineus*, was a very temperamental garden subject, he embarked on a plan of developing a strain as much like the species itself as possible, but incorporating several of the small trumpet species into it. He had hoped to impart some hybrid vigor but, by continuous backcrossing with *N. cyclamineus* itself, to maintain its form, and in the end have a little daffodil like this species that could easily be reproduced by seed. Due to the requirement of many generations being raised to reach his goal, and to his advanced age, his work was never completed, and it is feared that most of his efforts were lost.

On the positive side, his crosses involving *N. cyclamineus* and *N. triandrus albus* on the larger daffodils are responsible for most of his named introductions. Perhaps his most popular flower has been Harmony Bells, while Honey Bells has been widely grown as the first triandrus hybrid to set seed with any



Pixie

degree of regularity. Others of note include Waxwing (a Honey Bells seedling), Nuthatch, Little Lass, Greenlet, Stint, and the newer Delegate, Chipper, and Kite. Comment and Grosbeak are contributions to the larger daffodils. His Pixie was a lovely little flower, and while a very rapid increaser and profuse bloomer seems to have developed a susceptibility to some strain of virus.

Matthew Fowlds was a most generous, kindly man, and very modest as to his attainments. Few were aware of his accomplishments, and it was fitting that the American Daffodil Society bestow their Gold Medal on him during 1972. He was one of the most popular residents of the retirement home where he spent his last few years. Though never married, he was very fond of children and would read to them by the hour. He never seemed to tire of their questions. He was most industrious, and after retirement he could turn out more work than many men half his age. Though a great lover of flowers and plants, he thoroughly despised weeds, and very few saw the light of day long until they were spotted and destroyed, even though his grounds were very extensive. He was of the "old school" and believed in thorough preparation of the soil, sometimes digging large areas "two spits deep" as Scottish forebears would say. He had little patience with adults who were indolent or wasteful of their means.

We considered Matthew Fowlds one of our closest friends, and often were recipients of his generosity. On many occasions he aided us with planting bulbs, hoeing weeds, or imparting knowledge in the field of botany, genetics, or other realms. His passing is a great loss, not only to his personal friends, but to the daffodil world as well.

THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS

By MURRAY W. EVANS, *Corbett, Oregon*

Daffodil season of 1973 will mark the twentieth year since we began our daffodil breeding program, and this piece is an attempt to relate some of our experiences, successes, and failures. During the past 7 years, 46 cultivars have been registered in our name, some of which have been readily accepted by gardeners, exhibitors, and fanciers, while others are slow to catch on. Perhaps these latter do not perform so well outside the Northwest, or they simply are not as good as we thought. It is assumed that all breeders and dealers retain a percentage of shopworn items which in the future may gain in popularity or fall by the wayside.

The groundwork for our breeding was done by Grant Mitsch, Guy Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. Richardson, the Williams family, the Dutch and Australian breeders. In short, our pedigrees contain cultivars from most of the well known hybridizers throughout the world, and we like to think that most of our introductions are a step forward rather than backward. The very first cross in our book produced a 1c subsequently named Celilo, from Petsamo \times Beersheba. It is one of the most durable flowers we have raised, well poised on a tall, strong stem. Celilo, mated with Vigil, Arctic Doric, and some of our 1c and 2c seedlings, has given several cultivars that are scheduled for registration in the near future. The cross that produced Descanso and Wahkeena (Polindra \times Frolic) was actually done by Grant Mitsch. Early in our career as breeders, he gave us a number of lots of 2-year-old seedlings to break the monotony while waiting for our first seedlings to bloom. Descanso has done better at shows, while Wahkeena is more in demand for gardens; it stands up well in heavy weather and is a free bloomer. A borderline flower, it is out of character in the 2b class, but recent reports indicate it is doing well when staged with groups.

One of the most talked-about lots in our planting during the convention last April was a block of Chapeau which had been left down 2 years. From Wahkeena \times Festivity, it inherited vigor from both parents, and gives a profusion of blooms; often some of the foliage is nearly 2 inches wide. That we are sticklers for clean colors is now widely known, and this was the incentive for pursuing the Wahkeena line. When Jolly Roger appeared, there seemed to be little need to continue, but of course it has a fault; the stem could be a bit longer on opening.

While on the subject of clean colors, grand old Limerick has given the whitest 2b we have seen, now named Foxfire. Another from Limerick, almost as white as Foxfire, is Marshfire. This year about 3 dozen nice plants with glistening white perianths and varying degrees of orange-red in the cups were selected from N-36. These are from Marshfire \times Hotspur, and hopefully, a few of them will measure 3b. A 3b that is more sun resistant than Limerick has thus far eluded us, although Minikin, with its fine wire rim of red, holds the color well here. Reports from Dave Karnstedt in Minnesota and Amy Anthony in Connecticut indicate that the red rim can fail to show at all under less than ideal conditions.

A step forward, we believe, in the breeding of 1 and 2c was the appearance of D-207, from Petsamo \times Zero. Still being propagated, although it probably will never be registered, it is the whitest big flower extant, so say the beholders. It is very early, larger and smoother than Zero, but its perianth

tends to be a bit floppy. From matings with Celilo, Empress of Ireland, Panache, and others a number of clones are coming on which show promise. To mate with Panache, pollen had to be stored for 3 weeks! Perhaps in another generation some of these clones, mated with K-48, will give us our dream flower. K-48, from Celilo \times Vigil, is the super 1c described by Dr. Throckmorton in the December 1971 Daffodil Journal.

Although we have registered eight 2b pinks and have more in the mill, we still are far from satisfied. Progress has been defined as the results of man's desire to depart this world leaving it better than he found it, but modern ecologists now denounce some of the results. However, there is no record of any plant breeder being pilloried, so we feel free to forge ahead. If they don't fizzle out from lack of vigor, several pinks to be offered in the near future can be introduced without trepidation, perhaps even with pride; meanwhile, those offered currently are the best we have.

In 1964 some interest was generated in raising pink doubles when Grant told us Pink Chiffon is often fertile. Accent was pollen parent of the first batch, and about a dozen were double, and 2 or 3 were quite good, we thought. When Pink Chiffon was acquiescent in the years following, various pollens were tried, and best seed production occurred in 1966 from crosses with Carita and F-280 (Rosegarland \times a pink seedling). By far the best of the two lots came from F-280, and no attempt will be made to describe them here since they have been showered with superlatives and slides of them have been widely shown. From approximately 50 doubles in this lot, several should be worthy of further propagation if they stabilize. Several Pink Chiffon crosses have been failures in regard to quality; there were a few doubles among them, but no real pink. Notable among the failures was a lot in which Janis Babson was pollen parent. By trial and error we have learned that the pollen must be from flowers of the most intense pink. Second-generation seedlings are coming along and we eagerly await the first blooms.

Poets have always fascinated, and over the years several thousand seedlings have been raised, but one lonely clone has withstood the test of time; the others were too similar to existing cultivars, or no improvement over them. Raised from Dactyl, F-314 appears to be virtually sun-proof, even in Virginia. It has been kept under wraps while increasing, which unfortunately is rather slow. N-25, from *N. poeticus recurvus*, was replanted in its entirety for future evaluation. One of the largest poets we have seen is among them and several are dwarfs, 8-10 inches tall, with blooms no larger than a half dollar. One resembles a tiny *recurvus*, others have round, flat perianths. We can only hope the dwarfism is permanent, and not a whim of the season.

Efforts have been made to extend both ends of the blooming season with standard sized flowers, and part of the success has been accidental. A new one to be offered in 1973 and named Marimba, is earliest of all; a 2a from Sacajawea \times Armada, it is large and tall, its form reminiscent of its grandparent, Fortune, and it usually sports a brilliant, orange-red cup. Following closely is the sunproof Carnelian, with only Rustom Pasha among its forebears being an early bloomer. The chamois-colored 1a Honeymoon is also very early, even for a 1a, opening on the heels of Moonmist. When all large flowers are withered or well past their prime, I-19 bursts into bloom. This child of Artist's Model \times Marshfire is a 2b with broad white perianth; the cup is primrose with deep green throat. Bill Ticknor is testing this flower in Virginia, and if it flowers satisfactorily there, it will probably be introduced next year.

Each new season brings many surprises along with a few disappointments; some seedlings improve in quality while others decline. Only those who have raised daffodils from seed can appreciate the suspense of waiting for the jewels of last season to rebloom, and with crossed fingers, sneak up to see if the exciting form and colors are still there. All too often the blooms are caricatures of the lovely things observed the year before, but this does not mean all is lost; some regain their precision in subsequent years. Rarely, as in the case of ill-fated Yellowstone, a clone deteriorates after a sterling performance for years, even after introduction.

The 1973 flowering season approaches, finding us waiting excitedly for the appearance of the elite of last season, which included a golden yellow 2a with pink-rimmed cup; a soft yellow 1a with pink trumpet; more double pinks, along with outstanding flowers in each of the divisions we grow.

Prompted by the item "Know it, Grow it, Share it, Show it" in the December issue, Mr. F. R. Waley has sent from England the following poem, with the comment that it was written by one very good gardener to another about 70 years ago. G. P. B. was George P. Baker, the second president of the Alpine Garden Society, who died about 20 years ago at the age of 96.

**TO G. P. B.
WHO PRACTISES THE DOCTRINE HERE PREACHED**

Hast thou plants in plenty say
of a species rich and rare?
Don't forget to give away
Those thine affluence can spare.

Gardening friends delight will feel
When the gracious flower they greet
As its opening buds reveal
Dainty blossom shyly sweet.

Then gratitude takes up the pen
To thank you; and with shining eyes
You read, your treasure blooms again
'Neath other's care and other skies.

And then should any evil chance
Your garden of its pets bereave
You are no slave of circumstance.
A thought will bid you cease to grieve.

For if you gave you will be given
The plant you lost. And you'll perceive
It is the rule approved of Heaven
That he who giveth shall receive.

—G. YELD

DAFFODIL SAFARI

By ISABEL BUNTEN WATTS, Fayetteville, Arkansas

It was 7 a.m. as we deplaned in the rain at Auckland on September 6, strangers in a strange country. Of course we had written to a daffodil grower, Mr. P. Phillips, whose name we had found in *The Daffodil Journal*, and he had made suggestions about places to visit and daffodil show dates; but it was surprising to be met, by Mr. and Mrs. Brian Parr, who had driven 15 miles to the airport to meet three Yanks. They were our introduction to the hospitality and friendliness of the New Zealanders. Mr. Parr is a commercial grower of daffodils for the cut-flower trade, but does a bit of hybridizing for fun. We were shown Auckland, taken to see his 30 acres of flowers (the rush season was about over), and given tea. He grows many varieties familiar to us, but finds Carlton one of the better for his purpose.

After three days of sightseeing we planned to attend the Morrinsville Daffodil Show, but a difficulty about our car delayed us, and we missed *that* show. We drove to Rotorua (a Maori center) and the thermal area and when we returned to Hamilton for the North Island Daffodil Show we went straight to the exhibit hall that evening. There we met Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Yeates, Miss Mavis Verry, and other exhibitors who were grooming their entries for the show. Mr. Phillips was just unloading his specimens from racks for buckets especially built to fit his Volkeswagen bus. We saw few flowers not transported in such a manner. We were greeted, asked *where* we had been, and *why* we weren't at Morrinsville, where we had been expected by the show committee. Next day we were given Society badges, welcomed as honored guests at luncheons, a banquet, Society meetings, and tours of growers' plantings. The flowers simply overwhelmed us by their size, their color, the excellent way in which they had been "dressed," and the number of entries, particularly in the classes of New Zealand seedlings and New Zealand and Australian cultivars, many not on our lists (nor, according to Mr. Phillips, registered with the Royal Horticultural Society).

This was our introduction to the amount of hybridization going on in New Zealand, which undoubtedly is encouraged by the ease of seed production due to their climatic conditions — the long cool, moist growing period as in our Northwest. It seemed every grower was searching for the best in some category. Mr. Yeates emphasizes whites, large and small cups, exhibiting winning specimens in a class calling for 2c and/or 3c; Mr. Phillips has lovely pink 2b's, but also many 2a's and 2c's; as a result he and his son, Graham, seem to walk off with the greatest number of awards wherever they show. Mr. M. E. Brogden, another seedling winner, has an excellent 1a, Reward, and an apricot and orange 2a, but is partial to reverse bicolors. Miss Verry seems to work for reverse bicolors, 2b's, and 2c's. Mr. J. A. O'More and some others seem rather catholic in their tastes, and exchange pollen and promising bulbs with Mr. Phillips and one another. An idea of how much breeding is done can be had by noting in the show schedule the section of 17 classes for "New Zealand seedlings," defined as "Seedlings which have not flowered prior to the 1970 season. All blooms in these classes must have been raised by the exhibitor." The first class was for "12 varieties, one stem each, in 4 vases, not in commerce . . . not shown in winning stand in this class previously." In addition there were 16 classes for single stems, by RHS

classes, with additional subdivisions in 2a and 2b, but only one class for Divisions beyond 3c. There were in the first class as many as 18 entries, which made a truly impressive display.

Altogether about 30 Challenge Trophies were awarded. The acquisition of prizes, silver cups, platters, and trays seems to play a very important part, in even small local shows. There were fees for all entries at all the shows we attended, which has not been the custom in our shows. It would seem that when one has exhibited and won a number of times in Amateur classes, one decides (himself) to compete in another classification. For example, Mrs. Yeates held the North Island Amateur Championship in 1970, and exhibited for the first time in Open Classes in 1972, again showing winning entries. The exhibits (not for judging) by commercial growers were large.

Uniform containers of aluminum were used at Hamilton, similarly shaped dark green ceramic ones were used at Nelson and Christchurch, against a black background. There were numerous arrangements at all shows, not only of daffodils, as the shows were usually designated as Spring Shows, but also of camellias, rhododendron, and other flowering trees and shrubs, bulbs, perennials, and annuals.

The flowers of familiar daffodil varieties were half again as large as those to which we were accustomed, the stems as much as 6 inches longer. The varieties that most impressed us were: 1b Preamble, 1c Empress of Ireland, 2a's Falstaff and Galway, 2b's Norval and Prof. Einstein, 2d Daydream, 3b's Audubon and Rockall, and 3c Frigid.

Among the many varieties unfamiliar to us, but one we'd like to have were: Mr. Brogden's 2a Tapua, Mr. Phillips' 1b Bruce and 2a Goodness, Miss Verry's 6a's Tracey and Trena, and Mr. W. Jackson's 2a's Kai and Vixi, as well as others as yet unnamed. We were assured we'd find the flowers on South Island more like ours at home, the moist cool growing season being shorter, more like ours. This was so.

We toured Mr. G. Phillips' and Mr. G. H. Yarrall's gardens. Later in the day on our way south we stopped at Phil Phillips' place to see his daffodil plantings. Also visiting were Miss L. E. Hymus of Western Australia, Mr. O'More (both ADS members) and others. Here I realized why it is essential in New Zealand to have protection for blooms one plans to display. The wind and rain would ruin unprotected blossoms. Mr. Phillips uses individual hoods over specimens, larger cloth covered forms over a dozen or so flowers in a row, or a shade house for protection; only so could the perfect blossoms we had seen be produced. He harvests his seed from crosses, plants them in large seed beds, and when bulbs bloom selects for propagation those he feels are most promising. Thus in one bed may be blooms of several classes and colors. Other growers are apt to keep more accurate individual records of crosses.

The next day we stopped at Te Kuite to see a show, where it was sponsored by "the Methodist Ladies" (as other shows in other seasons are sponsored by the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Anglican ladies), not an unusual arrangement, it seems. The size of the show, the staging, and excellence of material were surprising to us in so small a town. We met Miss Verry and Mr. and Mrs. Yeates, who were judging, and with Mr. Brogden visited Miss Verry's daffodils. We especially liked her cyclamineus hybrids and some unnamed 1c's and 2c's. At Mr. Yeates' we admired Highfield Beauty, a yellow and orange tazetta from Australia, 2a Kai and 2b Kuprina from Tasmania, and New Zealand 2b's Hyglow (pink) and Landmark (flat orange cup). Mr.

Yeates prefers to work with whites, and his are wonderful, growing in a walled garden, with some protection. He won prizes everywhere for collections of whites.

As we drove through Hawera, the name made me feel as though I were meeting an old friend. When we visited Mr. Brogden's garden we could see why he received the award for seedlings (12 varieties) two years in a row. He wished to have us see his father's daffodils on our way to Palmerston North. We found the senior Brogden (G.W.E.) was partial to "reds," rather than to "orange and yellow," and he felt the public preferred them. Many of his bulbs were as yet unnamed.

Mr. Yeates had arranged for us to call on his brother, Dr. J. S. Yeates, at Palmerston North. My husband spent several hours with Dr. Yeates, talking lilies and rhododendrons, before we went on to Wellington. There Mr. O'More called us to say the strong winds (and they *were* strong) and rains had finished his daffodils.

We took our car with us on the ferry to South Island, then drove to Nelson. In the morning before going to the Exhibition Hall at Stoke for the South Island Show we visited the Queen's Garden, where there are huge auricarias, a large metasequoia, large beds of pansies, primroses, and large floriferous soulangeana magnolias. Now, whenever I see the name Stoke I shall think of the bright sunny day, the blue of the Tasman Sea, and the encircling snow-covered mountains. Again we were greeted cordially by Phil Phillips, Mr. O'More, Mr. Yarrall, and the Martins from Victoria, Australia, whom we'd met at Hamilton, as well as the South Islanders, Mr. Gordon (who showed us about Nelson), Mr. Butcher, the Tom Brights (he said anyone coming to South Island had only to let him know to be advised where to go and what to see), Mr. Andrews, whose garden we toured, and many others. When we reached Christchurch we again found all these old friends as well as new ones, and felt right at home.

In Christchurch Mr. Frazier, secretary of the Horticulture Society, arranged for us to visit several private gardens. We spent a delightful afternoon with the Wattlings at their home in the hills nearby, where Mr. John Wattling grows plants from South Africa and many other parts of the world. His interests are primarily flowering trees and shrubs, and lilies, those of his daughter seem centered on daffodils. She probably grows more miniatures than almost anyone. Far more of Divisions 5, 6, and 7 were shown at Christchurch than elsewhere. Interest in these seems to be growing. At this show (The National Daffodil Society of New Zealand) the arrangements using daffodils were outstanding, from the moment one entered the hall. Again we saw many New Zealand varieties that were becoming familiar, as well as Oregon's Pipit and Ireland's My Love, Fiji, and Tahiti. Doubles seem to be popular. Unfortunately we had to leave before the awards were made, so we do not have a list of the champion cultivars. Leaving Christchurch for Australia on the 27th of September, we felt as though we were leaving a home away from home, and wished we might have had much longer with these friends.

In Melbourne we found all daffodils long gone, as the Martins and Miss Hymus had said, as early as the 12th, they would be. In Perth Miss Hymus called to tell us that a friend "in the hills" said the season for daffodils was over. We should have had to visit Australia by the middle of August to see daffodils in quantity, this year. In Canberra Mr. J. D. Mac-

Farlane, one of the organizers of the Australian Daffodil Convention earlier in the month, showed us the city as we could never have seen it by ourselves, and gave us tea at his home. He and Mrs. MacFarlane had just returned from "seeing the gardens up north" and suggested we stop for the Tulip Festival at Bowral, on our way to Sydney. We were glad they told us of the small town that each year opens its gardens to the public for one week. The gardens all feature tulips, and the town park glows with the colors of some 20,000 tulips. The jacarandas were at peak bloom in Brisbane and were everywhere, something to remember.

I haven't mentioned the Botanic Gardens of Auckland, Sydney, Brisbane, Christchurch, Canberra, and Perth, nor the excellent National Parks in Southwest Australia, the polyanthus primroses in all New Zealand, the roses and cinerarias of Perth, nor the roses all the way up the coast from Melbourne to Brisbane. They were all delightful.

THE PERVERSITY OF GROWING DAFFODILS

By HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

In my 36 years of growing daffodils, I have had many pleasures and also some disappointments. I have tested more than 1,000 cultivars and species for growth and flower production in central Indiana. Some have performed well, others have been mediocre, and a few have either died out after a couple of years or did not come up that first spring, although the bulbs were solid and appeared to be disease free when planted.

The cultivars that have done well and multiplied freely have been used for naturalizing purposes. Some have thrived in the sod, and others have disappeared. At present we have about 15 acres of naturalized bulbs, including all 12 RHS divisions. Most of these came from multiplication within the test garden. As new cultivars come onto the market, the older ones which have been tested are placed in the sod, much like the old work horse turned out to pasture. I am able to cultivate only about 600 cultivars. Seedlings that are not good enough to carry on also end up in the sod.

It is pleasant to walk through the naturalized clumps and be able to identify some of the older cultivars. One of my favorites is Yellow Poppy 2a (Cart. and Good.) 1914, which I would know anywhere at a glance. Franciscus Drake 2b (Back., Mrs.) de Graaf, 1927, never fails to stare at me as I make my daily rounds. Another old cultivar which has survived for 36 years in the sod is Helios 2a (Engle.) 1912, a winner of four awards between 1912 and 1936. Although registered 60 years ago and grown in orchard sod for 36 years, it is still with me and blooms well. How I wish Rev. Engleheart might know the pleasure this cultivar has given me! Another which has survived its home in the sod since the beginning of my "daffodil mania" is Sunrise 3b (Back., Mrs.) 1907. A winner of five awards before being retired for better and newer show flowers, it still carries a great deal of charm, and its small blooms truly depict its name. As it is a small flower when grown under the best conditions, I think it might be useful in breeding of miniatures.



A Section of the Link Test Garden

The flowers of some of the naturalized cultivars have remained normal in size, whereas others have become smaller over the years. Mitylene, registered in 1923 by Rev. Engleheart and another winner of five awards between 1923 and 1936, still produces blooms of excellent quality, although somewhat small.

In the early 1950's I purchased a few bulbs of Mite 6a from Grant Mitsch. It was unregistered at the time, but the catalog listed Booth as the raiser. It was registered in 1965 by Mitsch, "raiser unknown." Regardless of who the originator was, I shall forever be grateful for a cultivar which has naturalized so well. Although multiplication was slow in the test bed, I did get enough to plant some in the sod. After a few years I had drifts of Mite greeting me in early spring: they are such a delight with every long trumpet pointed in the direction of the sun. I dug bulbs from the sod and made more clumps in other areas. The Mite grown in the test garden finally died out completely. I have replaced it several times with stock from the sod, but it has never been happy when cultivated. Blooms from Mite grown in the sod have won blue ribbons in shows. They are more dainty and finer textured than those grown in well-prepared ground.

Many years ago I bought a half dozen bulbs of Fairness 4 (Dekker, C. Jr.) Schoon, A., 1950. I planted three bulbs in the test garden and the others in a well-prepared section of the flower border near my back door. Neither planting ever bloomed, so I dug them after a few years and placed them in the sod at the edge of a woodland area near the bottom of a ravine where water drains over them on its way to the lake below. I had forgotten about them until last spring, when late in the season on one of my daily walks I saw a drift of small, double greenish-yellow blooms. Close inspection proved them to be Fairness in all its splendor. What a thrill, but I do not think it worth all the waiting to see them bloom once in 15 years!

Canaliculatus has never bloomed well for me, throwing only an occasional scape from a clump planted in a semishaded area near a dogwood tree in the flower border. As the clump grew, I moved bulbs to various places—low ground, steep hillside, edge of woodland, and a few to the ravine which carries water to the lake. As I had never found any bloom elsewhere than on the original clump under the dogwood tree, I took it for granted that all had perished. Two years ago I came upon a large clump in full bloom in the ravine near Fairness. The clump bloomed again last spring with many scapes and an abundance of florets.

Brodie's Fairy Circle 3b, 1913, refused to settle down in the test garden but has produced several blue ribbons when grown in the sod near a pine tree in partial shade.

Another aspect of daffodil culture which I have not been able to understand is the consistently poor quality of bloom produced by some cultivars in the test garden. For instance, I have never had one good bloom from Cocktail 2d (Wil., G. L.) Tuggle, H. L., 1954. I do not think that the late Harry Tuggle would have registered a variety that blooms so prolifically but that does not produce one good bloom, nor do I think that Mr. Wilson would have registered Jezebel 3a (Wil., A. M.) 1948, had the blooms been as poor in form as they are in my garden. The same is true of Guy Wilson's Chungking 3a, 1942. I have seen excellent blooms of all three of the above cultivars in other areas. Type of soil, weather conditions, minerals present in the soil, and various other factors influence cultivars in one way or another. If someone could only discover the factor that is missing in my area, I would be most grateful.

I have noted that cultivars of my own origination which show outstanding qualities often continue to do so year after year, but bulbs that have been shared with others in different parts of the country have not done well. Towhee and Pewee for example, both late bloomers, always regardless of weather, have a large number of blooms here with good form, substance, and texture.

Daydream 2d, Mitsch, 1960, one of the most outstanding cultivars to come out of the United States in recent years, has been a complete loss to me. I have purchased it many times, but it will not survive more than a year or two, even when planted in new ground that has never had bulbs planted in it. I think perhaps the best answer to this kind of problem for the individual hybridizer is to originate cultivars that will thrive in a particular area, regardless of whether they are outstanding or different from something already on the market.

Daydream or no Daydream it has been a rewarding 36 years of growing daffodils!

WILLIAMSBURG GARDENS

When I think back about the one American Daffodil Society Convention I have attended—the 1970 one in Dallas—I always find myself remembering the gardens before any of the other exciting moments. And especially do I remember the dew-fresh spot on the bank of Turtle Creek which we visited early one morning. This lovely garden of the P. N. Vinthers particularly charmed me, I think, because it was such a true expression of what daffodils themselves are for me; not too grand and sophisticated, but beautiful in their very simplicity and natural grace. Perhaps, too, the hour added to the spell; the morning check-up on my own flowers always leaves me with the feeling that daffodils were made specifically for the day's awakening even though in my garden those hours are seldom as warm as that one in Dallas. It is then that they seem most beautiful and present me with their most delightful surprises.

Williamsburg gardens, too, as I remember them, have this special quality of charm and grace and the mornings offer by far the best viewing. The early breeze is superb in Williamsburg, and the crowd has not yet stirred. I will surely find an hour or two to admire these Colonial beauty spots at this happy time. I'd love to have your company if you feel the same way. We'll take our time and listen to the singing birds, see the small gardens and the spacious Palace grounds. Both should be ideal settings for our favorite flower!

—CYNTHIA (MRS. RICHARD) BELL

ASTURIENSIS AND THE MINIATURE TRUMPETS

By POLLY BROOKS, *Richmond, Virginia*

"Minimus, the smallest daffodil in the world" was the listing for *N. asturiensis* in a 1948 catalog. I was intrigued by this, more so when it bloomed that first year, and I have continued to be fascinated by it every February, March, and often in January. *N. asturiensis* is the first miniature daffodil that I knew and grew, and each season it is the first to bloom regularly. "Minimus" is always present on Valentine's Day, even though some years the snow has to be pushed aside before I can pluck a bloom or two to bring inside to enjoy its delicate beauty and fragrance. *N. asturiensis* is absolutely hardy and a most dependable bloomer, but although it persists it does not multiply. In a sheltered location on the south side of a brick wall about 10 years ago I planted six bulbs. Five blooms came forth that first year, and every year since then in that same undisturbed spot there have been five blooms—no more, no less. Jefferson-Brown stated in his 1969 book on daffodils that "seed is the quickest method by which to build up a stock of this plant." This may well be as the supply of *N. asturiensis* in its native habitat is being depleted. In the March 1970 Bulletin of the Alpine Garden Society, A. W. Taylor wrote "Unfortunately this charming little species is still being collected on a large scale and is in danger of becoming much scarcer."

Daffodil literature tells us that *asturiensis* comes from Asturias Province in Spain and can be found growing wild on grassy slopes and open woodland

in Spain and Portugal. The Daffodil Handbook stated that it was first illustrated in 1613 in Besler's Hortus Eystettensis. Some writers say that *asturiensis* is "slightly fragrant"; others write that "some are more scented than others." All of mine are the "more scented" kind. I found much variation among the collected bulbs. Some have very wide rolled-back trumpets, and others have narrow smooth and straight or serrated trumpets; some stems are short and humped, whereas others have perfect posture. A. Q. Wells wrote of this in his article "Dwarf Narcissi in North Portugal" (December 1956, Alpine Garden Society Bulletin)—"*N. asturiensis* varies quite a lot in one small patch."

This species does exceedingly well for me if planted in light soil rich in humus and good drainage. I *never* feed any of the miniatures and have better results if the bulbs are put back into the ground immediately after lifting. *N. asturiensis* bulbs are planted by the dozens in several various exposures so that I can pick a bloom or six from January (sometimes) through March. What other daffodil large or small can give you that much pleasure! As if that is not merit enough in itself, *asturiensis* gave us some of our best miniature trumpets, such as Tanagra. Alec Gray stated in his article on tomorrow's miniature trumpets that "the best forms of *N. asturiensis* must be the basic material."

Tanagra 1a, Gray 1946 (*asturiensis* × *obvallaris*) is a perfect miniature yellow trumpet which blooms very early. I could easily rate Tanagra as the best miniature trumpet if it did not leave me, but it does go away. However, it did not always do this. I recall seeing in a friend's garden a clump of Tanagra in bloom with 10 to 12 of the most perfect flowers on rather tall graceful stems as it was reaching out for the sun from under a white pine on a hillside in the western part of our State. (The pine was very small when this one bulb was planted.) Could it be that the bulbs we get now are not as healthy?

Sneezy 1a, Gray 1956, is from the same parentage as Tanagra, but it is larger, and more of *obvallaris* shows in it. The first time I saw it in bloom in my garden I thought how well named it was—short, humped, and having a large head like Sneezy in the Seven Dwarfs.

Gambas 1a, Gray 1964, looks as if it could be of the same parentage as the two above, although I cannot find it so stated anywhere. It, too, "went away" twice.

Little Gem 1a, Gerritsen 1959, is next in bloom. Free flowering, a rapid multiplier, and a good keeper outside as well as in the refrigerator, it makes a beautiful clump when little else is in bloom—and nearly every bloom sets seed.

Wee Bee 1a (Unknown Dutch origin) Zand.-Ter. 1948, opens several days after Little Gem and is similar except that it is slightly hooded. It is reportedly a sport of *N. nanus*.

Small Talk 1a, Mitsch 1965, Wee Bee open pollinated, blooms about mid-season (after the other 1a's) which makes it a good one for the shows. The trumpet is trim and graceful and in pleasing proportion to the stem. It multiplies well and blooms likewise and is available. If you can grow only one 1a miniature and are interested in showing, this is it.

Charles Warren 1a (raiser unknown), Gray 1948, found by Mr. Gray naturalized in Cornwall, grew too large for me and had no special merit, so I delegated it to naturalizing under a dogwood tree; it has since disappeared.

Bagatelle 1a, Gerritsen 1965. I may not have gotten the true Bagatelle or Topolino. Here I wish to quote George S. Lee, Jr.—“If criticism must be leveled at the yellow trumpets, it would be that they look a good deal alike to the untrained eye. Some of them tend to be too large and a bit coarse, and the length of the stem is not always proportionate to the size of the flower.”

Bowles Bounty 1a (E. A. Bowles) Gray 1957. Of the 16 trumpets listed in Division 1 (8 in 1a, 4 in 1b, and 4 in 1c), this is the one that I have not tried, and I do not know it.

Little Beauty 1b, Gerritsen 1953. This well-contrasted bicolor comes into bloom early, multiplies very rapidly and requires frequent dividing, blooms prolifically, and loses much of its refinement as it matures—the trumpet expands, the petals twist, and the bloom gets larger and coarser. The stem is too short for the size of the bloom, or perhaps the bloom is too large for the stem. In spite of all its faults, it is about the best 1b miniature trumpet that is readily available because it is dependable and is small enough.

Rupert 1b, Gray 1961, is not as pronounced a bicolor as Little Beauty, but on first opening it is a better proportioned daffodil with better texture and more refinement which it, too, loses as it ages. This one does not multiply for me.

Lilliput 1b (added to the ADS Approved List of Miniatures, Dec. 1971 Journal). What I had for this one could not be!

Rockery Beauty 1b (Eld. 1928), Rockery Gem 1c (v. d. Sch., 1939), Rockery White 1c (Zand.-Ter. 1936). I have ordered bulbs by these names several times from various sources, and they all add up to the same thing—too big! Also, I believe that the suppliers have used them interchangeably, because after many tries I still do not know which is what. “There hath been great confusion among many of our moderne writers of plants, in not distinguishing the manifold varieties of Daffodils; . . . one calling that by one name, which another calleth by another, that very few can tell what they meane.” (Parkinson in *Paradisi in Sole—Paradisus Terrestris*, 1629). The ADS Library¹ has a reprinted copy of this rare book which I so much enjoyed.

Snug 1c, Gray 1957. His catalog stated that this was an *N. alpestris* seedling. It, too “went away.” Twice!

W. P. Milner 1c (H. Backhouse 1884). It seems that “There hath beene great confusion” here also. What I have is a truly lovely graceful small-enough, long-lasting midseason white trumpet, but whether it is the true W. P. Milner or *N. alpestris* or Colleen Bawn (taken off the list) or what, I do not know. It is not like the pictures, nor does it “droop.”

Mr. Gray wrote that the basic material of his small white trumpets had been the pale forms of *N. asturiensis* and Rockery White or Rockery Gem, and that the latter two were “just too large to be considered a miniature.” A good white miniature trumpet is needed—what a challenge for some hybridizer. “. . . the interest of gardening can never stale.”²

¹ The ADS Library has some good reading material on miniature daffodils; I liked two articles by Roberta Watrous: “Miniature Daffodils” in the Sept. 1958 Garden Journal of the New York Botanical Garden and “Miniature Daffodils in America” in the 1960 RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book. It is interesting to note how far we have come along since then in establishing a miniature list.

² Alec Gray in the conclusion of his book on miniature daffodils.

"BUTTERCUPS" AND OTHERS

By MARION A. SKELTON, *La Grange, Georgia*

I read with much interest the article "Old-Garden Daffodils in America." In North Georgia several daffodils grow around old homesites and have been scattered along highways during road construction.

The daffodil that grows in greatest abundance is *N. pseudo-narcissus*. When I was a boy this was always called "Buttercups." I was grown before I ever heard another name for it. It flourishes under many conditions and may bloom in January in a mild winter. It always blooms by February.

N. × odoratus L. thrives also. Here it usually flowers a little later than "Buttercups." It was simply called "jonquil." A large clump at my mother's home grew from a cut bulb which I discarded and left lying on top of the ground. The article referred to its tenderness, but I have never seen any damage to foliage in near-zero weather.

N. × biflorus also is common and does well. It was called "narcissus," this term being used for no yellow variety. It flowers in April here with the early iris.

"Chinese Sacred Lily," a magnificent tazetta with up to a dozen blooms, was less common than the preceding. The foliage was tender and often killed back in hard freezes. If the temperature drops to 20° or so, the flower buds may also be damaged.

N. × intermedius is also fairly common, but I don't know of a commonly agreed upon local common name for this one. In addition several double types were called "Butter and Eggs." I have seen few of these of good quality, but all the fine singles mentioned above are very desirable.

In this area a drive along back roads is a very rewarding experience for a daffodil lover. Many flowers grow right on the shoulders of the road.

CHROMOSOME NUMBERS OR SOME *NARCISSUS* CULTIVARS

A Review

By WILLIAM L. BROWN, *Johnston, Iowa*

This paper¹ by Fernandes and de Almeida adds somewhat to our knowledge of chromosome numbers in *Narcissus* cultivars and should, therefore, be of interest to the hybridizer.

Dr. Fernandes' previous cytological work with *Narcissus* has dealt primarily with endemic or escaped species and has been directed toward a classification of the evolutionary pathways characteristic of the genus. This account is limited to cultivars, many of which are old. Also chromosome numbers of some of the varieties included have been reported previously.

Not surprisingly, 78% of the cultivars included in the study are polyploid. Among the polyploids, tetraploids occupy a predominant place (58.1%), if one includes the hypo- and hyper-tetraploids. Pentaploids are rare (1.1%) and hexaploids are not common (5.8%).

¹ Sur les nombres chromosomiques de quelques formes horticoles du genre *Narcissus* L. — I, par A. Fernandes & Maria Teresa de Almeida. Boletim da Sociedade Broteriana, vol. XLV (2a série). Coimbra, 1971.

In *N. tazetta* chromosome numbers of 30 are most frequently found. These are considered to be hexaploids on the assumption that the base number in *N. tazetta* is 5. Also in *N. tazetta* are found forms with chromosome numbers of 32 (in Grand Primo and Scilly White, for example).

As shown earlier by Fernandes, polyploids occur only infrequently in natural populations of *N. jonquilla*. A similar situation apparently exists in cultivars, as among the 10 varieties examined only two were found to be triploid, the remainder being diploid.

N. × odorus, a hybrid of *N. pseudo-narcissus* × *jonquilla*, apparently occurs only in the diploid form. The authors suggest that the production of amphidiploid forms of this natural hybrid, through chromosome doubling, could be of importance from the horticultural point of view.

Fernandes has not encountered polyploid forms of *N. triandrus* or *N. cyclamineus* in nature. However, triploids do occur in cultivation (triandrus hybrids Thalia, Tresamble, and others). And the cyclamineus cultivar Garden Princess is tetraploid.

The authors point out that the same processes that have influenced the evolution of the genus *Narcissus* in nature, i. e., polyploidy, structural alteration of chromosomes, and hybridization, play an even more important role in horticulture. Forms possessing unbalanced chromosome numbers, structural alterations, etc. tend to be eliminated in nature, whereas similar aberrations are maintained through the efforts of the cultivator. This, of course, is a well established principle in the plant world.

It is unfortunate that the authors did not include more modern, currently grown varieties in their study, since today's hybridizers could well benefit from a more complete knowledge of the new cultivars now being used in breeding.

The chromosome numbers as reported by Fernandes and de Almeida are listed below.

- 2n
- 1a: 27+f—Unsurpassable
28—Citrix, Dutch Master, Golden Harvest, King Alfred, Limone,
William the Silent
29—Silvretta
- 1b: 27—Magnet
28—Van Wereld's Favourite, Victoria
29—Spring Glory
- 1c: 28—Beersheba, Mount Hood
- 1d: 28—Spellbinder
- 2a: 26—Orange Glow
28—Aranjuez, Carbineer, Carlton, Fortune, Havelock, Medaillon,
Scarlet Leader
29—Romantica
- 2b: 21—Pink Rim
26—Pink Glory
27+f—Pink Select
28—Caledonia, Deanna Durbin, Dick Wellband, Flower Record,
John Evelyn, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, Muscadet, Pink Fancy,
Sempre Avanti
- 2c: 30—Gervo

- 3a: 27—Edward Buxton
- 3b: 14—Queen of Narcissi
- 21—Firetail
- 27—Snow Princess
- 4: 14—"albus plenus," Daphne, Inglescombe, Irene Copeland, *jonquilla*
Flore Pleno, \times *odorus* Plenus, Sulfur Crown
- 21—Texas, Twink
- 27—Telamonius plenus
- 5a: 21—Thalia, Tresamble
- 6a: 28—Garden Princess
- 7b: 14—Baby Moon, Baby Star, Orange Queen
- 21—Trevithian
- 8: 17—Laurens Koster, L'Innocence, "poetaz"
- 30—Soleil d'Or, "tazetta Chinensis"
- 32—Grand Primo, Scilly
- 9: 14—Horace, Ornatus, Red Rim
- 28—Actaea
- 10: 14—*jonquilla*, single, *jonquilla* Helena, \times *odorus rugulosus*
- 21— \times *johnstonii*, *jonquilla* Nell
- 30—Canaliculatus
- 11: 27—Canasta
- 28—Ahoy, Baccarat, Evolution, Flaneur, Gold Collar, Parisienne
- 29—"collar Narcissus"
- 30—Modesta

A list of 28 *Narcissus* hybrids that have been found in nature is also included. Those for which chromosome numbers are indicated are:

- 2n=14—*N. \times bakeri* K. Richter [*N. bulbocodium* \times *pseudonarcissus* (*portensis*?)], *N. bulbocodium* \times *concolor* Rozeira, *N. bulbocodium* \times *triandrus* var. *cernuus* A. Fernandes, *N. \times carringtonii* Rozeira (*N. scaberulus* \times *triandrus* var. *cernuus*), *N. \times incomparabilis* Mill. (*N. hispanicus* \times *poeticus*), *N. \times taitii* Henriq. [*N. pseudonarcissus* (*N. portensis*?) \times *triandrus* var. *cernuus*], *N. \times tenuior* Curt. (*N. jonquilla* \times *poeticus*).
- 2n=14 and 28—*N. \times odorus* L. (*N. hispanicus* \times *jonquilla*)
- 2n=17—*N. \times intermedius* Mill. (*N. poeticus* \times *tazetta*), *N. \times medioluteus* Mill. [i.e. *biflorus* Curt.] (*N. poeticus* \times *tazetta*)
- 2n=21—*N. \times gaditanus \times wilkommii* A. Fernandes

The publication, and typed English translation of text, have been deposited in the Society's Library.

DAFFODILS IN JUNE

My daughter traveling in Europe last summer wrote twice about seeing daffodils. In late June, driving in southwestern France near Bagnoles les Bain, just north of Millau and the Gorge du Tarn (apparently a very high elevation) they saw huge fields of white daffodils, which sight she reported as "incredible and beautiful with the fields of genet (broom) along them," and then on June 23 she wrote from Andorra "It is lovely here . . . Andorra has almost as many narcissus growing wild as I saw near the Gorge du Tarn. They are breathtaking, fields and fields of them. Apparently some cultivated, too, for the perfume makers of Grasse."

—MARION TAYLOR

WILLIAMSBURG NOTES

By SUE HOPKINS, *Newport News, Virginia*

These notes were prepared for a meeting of the Beverly Hills Garden Club, Newport News.

The best way to see everything is to go by the Information Center and let the qualified personnel aid you. I do want to insist, however, that you see the movie first—before you do anything else. It is called “Williamsburg—The Story of a Patriot.” It lasts 35 minutes and it is exceptional. It is shown at the Information Center.

The real purpose of these notes is to give you some “Seashells of Gossip” that you will not get at the Information Center:

1. The Williamsburg Pottery—it is wild. Utterly wild. Located 5 minutes out of Williamsburg on Route 60.
2. Wythe Green—across the highway from the Pottery. This is sheer delight. Very much on the order of Barefoot Village at Myrtle Beach, S. C.
3. Don't tell the men—but the clothes at Binn's are “super.” Located on the main street. While you are looking at clothes, send your husband to the Book Store. It is great.
4. Casey's is an ideal department store and has a nice youth department on the second floor.
5. If you sew and design your own clothes—please go to the Scotch Shop. This is located between the Drug Store and the Gift Shop—down the brick walkway and on the second floor. (Across the street from Binn's.) The tartans are beautiful. If you want to make a skirt, cape, slacks, etc., remember to know the yardage. I always fall in love with a tartan and then have to find a pattern that will fit what I bought. That is fun but ridiculous.
6. The Christmas Shop is also on the main street and is interesting. There is a book called “Christmas in Williamsburg” that I love. It is filled with decorations that you can make and enjoy in your own home.
7. The Craft House (located between the Inn and the Lodge) is worth a visit. You will see such pretty things that you will want. The shades of the Williamsburg paints are so great you will have to buy a can and paint something—it doesn't matter what. Maybe your front door could stand one of the beautiful colors.
8. Not far from William and Mary on the Old Jamestown Road is the Chickahominy House. You will love the candles in this place, also the antiques. The Pewter Shop is next door, also a good shop across the road and farther down the road is an antique shop that is very good. Yorktown has a few interesting shops.
9. New: Dockside—imports. And two new gift shops are about to open.

Williamsburg is different from most places that are historically famous and restored. It is a real city with good churches, good schools, beautiful homes, good restaurants. Good restaurants are everywhere, so when I do take my friends there I like the restored places like King's Arms, Chowning's and Campbell's Taverns. (Reservations may be necessary for dinner.) King's Arms is pretty and the food is delicious but the Christiana Campbell Tavern has early American music that I like. The Inn is lovely and I like the Lodge.

In fact—I love Williamsburg.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A new Member Handbook—a 15-page Journal-size booklet—is being prepared. It should be available for the spring season. It is described as "a brief guide to growing and showing daffodils" and contains a brief history of our Society, classification information, suggested varieties in each division, and hints on forcing, as well as outdoor culture, how to exhibit, and addresses of bulb dealers. All new members will receive copies of this booklet. Old members who wish to have a copy can purchase one from the Executive Director for \$1.00. Those wishing quantities of the booklet should write to the Executive Director for price quotations.

* * * * *

Complete sets of ADS publications are no longer available from the Society and rarely come on the market, but Mrs. Adda E. Ayres, 624 E. Arch St., Portland, Ind., 47371 who has also been a member since 1955 finds she must dispose of her collection and offers it "for a small sum plus transportation." Anyone interested should deal directly with her.

Peter Barr's "Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre, and hys Roots" was published in 1884 and has long since been an expensive collector's item. It was reproduced in 1968 by the ADS and copies distributed without charge to all members at that time. In addition, copies have since been presented to new members, but the supply is now nearly exhausted and free distribution has been discontinued. The small remaining stock will be held for sale at \$2.00 a copy, postpaid, from the office.

—GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

Mrs. Dan P. Thomson, Jr., Clemson, South Carolina, has been appointed to succeed her late husband as chairman of the Test Garden Committee, and Mrs. James K. Kerr, Dallas, Texas, will fill an unexpired term as a Regional Director, Southwest Region.

—MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN,
Secretary

JUDGING SCHOOLS

Course I, Muskogee, Oklahoma, April 2, 1973. Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, P. O. Box 1015, Muskogee, Okla. 74401

Course III, Columbus, Ohio, May 1, 1973. Chairman, Mrs. David Spitz, 4985 Charlbury Drive, Columbus, Ohio, 43220. Registration fee \$5.00

—HELEN K. LINK, *Chairman,*
Schools Committee

1974 Convention: Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18-20.

1976 Convention: Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM BALLOT

This is an every member ballot on the best daffodils for every use.

Select up to 25 varieties of daffodils you have grown in your own garden for a minimum of three years. Consider both the quality of the bloom and the behavior of the plant, but disregard price, reputation, and classification. However, do consider the early, late, and the various forms and types in making your list.

Please list ALPHABETICALLY.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
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13. _____

14. _____

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16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

25. _____

Approximate number of varieties in your garden? _____

If you could have only one variety, what would it be? _____

Reporter _____

State _____ Region _____

Please mail by July 1st to:

MRS. JOHN B. CAPEN
"Springdale," R.D. 3
Boonton, N.J. 07005

CONVENTION REMINDER

Don't put it off! Send in your registration promptly for the American Daffodil Society Convention at Williamsburg, Virginia, on April 12, 13, and 14, 1973. The Convention was described in detail in the December 1972 Journal and will be a fascinating 3 days of daffodil beauty and good companionship. Registrations already received by the Convention Committee indicate that there will be a large turnout of members. In addition to events already described, Miss Marianne Gerritsen of Voorschoten, Holland, will give a demonstration of flower arrangement in the Dutch style, a style that consistently wins blue ribbons at the London Daffodil Show. Mrs. R. L. Armstrong of Covington, Virginia, plans an excellent program on Miniatures. Mr. Roger Bootle-Wilbraham, new proprietor of Broadleigh Gardens, promises to be at Williamsburg with many small and beautiful daffodils.

Accommodations in Williamsburg in April are always difficult to get so the making of room reservations should not be put off. A reservation form for the Hilton Inn can be found in the center page of the December Journal, or call the Hilton Inn at 703-229-1134.

Registrations and checks made out to Willis Wheeler, Convention Treasurer, should be sent to Mrs. William O. Ticknor at 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042 or call her at 703-534-0430. Mrs. Ticknor will also furnish information on partial registration. The regular registration fee is \$50.00, late registration (after March 20) is \$55.00.

Act quickly and enjoy the charm of Tidewater Virginia, the history of Colonial Williamsburg and the beauty of many, many daffodils.

HERE AND THERE

Two messages from abroad:

Mrs. Lionel Richardson is giving up commercial daffodil growing after this year, and plans to dispose of her stocks to various growers rather than sell the business as a going concern. She will, however, issue a catalog and fill orders this year, and of course will continue to grow daffodils for her own enjoyment.

Mrs. J. Abel Smith, Letty Green, near Hertford, England, is having an "Open Day" for members of the [British] Daffodil Society on Sunday, April 8, and would welcome any members of ADS who might be in England. She writes "Apart from the daffodils, I have some quite nice shrubs and trees and where I live is real country, though only an hour's drive from London."

And at home:

The October and January issues of CODS Corner, Newsletter of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society have brought news and comment from this enthusiastic group. We are reprinting excerpts in this issue. Mrs. Richard Bell is President, and Mrs. Paul Gripshover is Editor.

The Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society has a small but active membership. Their 1973 spring daffodil program will include an exhibit of potted daffodils at the Philadelphia Flower Show, March 11-18, and a tour of gardens on April 29. Lists of more-or-less nearby shows and of local, out of state, and foreign bulb dealers have been distributed to their membership. The new President of this group is Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond.

1973 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

- March 10-11—La Cañada, Calif.—by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive; information: William M. Hesse, 1400 W. Wilshire Ave., Fullerton, Calif. 92633.
- March 14-15—Birmingham, Ala.—State Show at the Valley Christian Church, 2601 Highway So.; information: Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223.
- March 17-18—Oakland, Calif.—by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Park Garden Center, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: V. A. Clemens, 98 Fairlawn Drive, Berkeley, Calif. 94708.
- March 22—Dallas, Texas—State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Garden Center, State Fair Park; information: Mrs. J. Elmer Weaver, Rt. 1, Box 368, Clark Road, S. Cedar Hill, Texas, 75104.
- March 23-24—Fayetteville, Ga.—by the Fayette Garden Club; for location and information: Mrs. Jim Arp, 405 Circle Drive, Fayetteville, Ga. 30214.
- March 24-25—Hernando, Miss.—State Show by the Garden Study Club at the De Soto County Youth Bldg.; information: Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Rt. 3, Box 78, Hernando, Miss. 38632.
- March 26-27—Hot Springs, Ark.—Southwest Regional Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society at the Arlington Hotel; information: Mrs. Jesse Cox, 228 Daffodil Lane, Hot Springs, Ark. 71901.
- March 27—Oxford, Miss.—by the Oxford Garden Club at the Continuation Center, University of Mississippi; information: Mrs. Robert L. Young, 108 Leighton Road, Rt. 3, Oxford, Miss. 38655.
- March 29-30—Atlanta, Ga.—Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bates, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.
- March 31-April 1—Memphis, Tenn.—State Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road; information: Mrs. Wm. V. Winton, 4930 Roane Road, Tenn. 38117.
- March 31-April 1—Muskogee, Okla.—State Show by the Indian Nation Daffodil Society at the Commercial National Bank, 230 West Broadway; information: Mrs. Paul E. Rowsey, Jr., 4101 High Oaks, Muskogee, Okla. 74401.
- April 3-4—Smyrna, Ga.—by the Whispering Pines Garden Club Council at the Cobb County Center auditorium; information: Mrs. H. J. Eubanks, 302 Church Road, Smyrna, Ga. 30080.
- April 6—Bowling Green, Ky.—State Show by the Kentucky Daffodil Society and Bowling Green Garden Clubs at Holy Spirit Catholic Church, Small House Road; information: Mrs. L. R. Robinson, 1825 Russellville Road, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101.
- ⊗ April 7—Princess Anne, Md.—by the Somerset County Garden Club at the Bank of Somerset; information: Miss Martha Simpkins, Rt. 1, Box 312, Princess Anne, Md. 21853.
- × April 7-8—Huntington, W. Va.—by the Huntington Council of Garden Clubs at the Junior League Community Center, 617 Ninth Ave.; information: Mrs. Lewis A. Miller, 2202 Third Ave., Apt. 1, Huntington, W. Va. 25703.
- April 7-8—Nashville, Tenn.—Southern Regional Show by the Middle Ten-

nessee Daffodil Society at Tennessee Botanical Hall, Cheekwood; information: Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Jr., 1950 Chickering Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37215.

× April 12-13—Williamsburg, Va.—National Convention Show by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society at the Hilton Inn, Williamsburg; information: H. DeShields Henley, 115 Conifer Road, Newport News, Va. 23606.

April 18—Harford County, Md.—by the Harford County Garden Clubs at the College Center, Harford Community College, Thomas Run Road at Route 22; information: Mrs. Webster Barnes, Rt. 1, Box 147, Churchville, Md. 21028.

April 21—Dayton, Ohio—Midwest Regional Show by the Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society at the Dayton Museum of Natural History, 2629 Ridge Ave.; information: Mrs. Harry Wilkie, Box 222, Bellbrook, Ohio 45305.

× April 21-22—Washington, D. C.—Middle Atlantic Regional Show by the Washington Daffodil Society at the Administration Building, National Arboretum, 24th and R Sts., N.E.; information: Mrs. P. E. Battle, 5607 North Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22207.

April 24-25—Chambersburg, Pa.—State Show by the Chambersburg Garden Club at the Recreation Center, South Third Street; information: Mrs. William J. James, 179 South Coldbrook Ave., Chambersburg, Pa. 17201.

× April 25-26—Baltimore, Md.—State Show by the Maryland Daffodil Society at the Hollyday Room, 5100 Falls Road, Village of Cross Keys; information: Mrs. Robert B. Lyon, Rt. 7, Reisterstown Road, Pikesville, Md. 21208.

April 26—Chillicothe, Ohio—by the Adena Daffodil Society at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Recreation Hall Bldg., 212; information: Mrs. Dudley Briggs, Rt. 2, Frankfort, Ohio 45628.

April 26—Wilmington, Del.—Northeast Regional Show by the Delaware Daffodil Society at St. Albans Episcopal Church, 915 Wilson Road; information: Mrs. John F. Gehret, 3 Granite Road, Wilmington, Del. 19803.

April 27-28—Plymouth Meeting, Pa.—by the Norristown Garden Club in the Grand Court of Plymouth Meeting Mall; information: Mrs. Stanley E. Barber, 403 Forest Ave., Norristown, Pa. 19401.

April 28-29—Columbus, Ohio—by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society at the Upper Arlington Municipal Services Center; information: Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

May 1—Oakdale, N. Y.—Long Island Daffodil Show at the Bayard Cutting Aboretum; information: Mrs. Frank V. Riggio, 80 S. Saxon Ave., Bay Shore, N. Y. 11706.

May 2—Greenwich, Conn.—State Show at the Greenwich Boys Club, Horse-neck Cave; information: Mrs. William H. Chisholm, 105 Field Point Circle, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

May 2-3—Downingtown, Pa.—by the Garden Class of the Woman's Club of Downingtown at the Club House, 121 Manor Ave.; information: Mrs. Lawrence Billau, Rt. 2, Box 204, Coatesville, Pa. 19320.

May 4-5—Hartford, Conn.—by the Connecticut Horticultural Society at the Pond House, Elizabeth Park, Asylum Ave.; information: Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, 27 Gale Road, Bloomfield, Conn. 06002.

May 5-6—Cleveland, Ohio—by the Western Reserve Daffodil Society at the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland; information: Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124.

May 8-9—Boston, Mass.—New England Regional Show by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and Zone I, the Garden Club of America, at Horticultural Hall; information: Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass. 02115.

—MRS. W. S. SIMMS, *Awards Chairman*
3356 Cochise Drive, NW,
Atlanta, Ga. 30339 (Tel. 404-432-1991)

DAFFODIL WORKSHOP IN MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. C. Campbell Patterson, President of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, Inc., reports that they are planning a workshop on growing, exhibiting, and judging daffodils on Monday, April 30, from 10:00 a.m. to 12 noon. It will be held at the Suburban Experiment Station of the University of Massachusetts, 240 Beaver Street, Waltham. All ADS members in the New England Region are cordially invited to attend. (No charge). Mr. Herbert Fordham, the Garden Club Federation's Horticulture Chairman, will preside. Cooperating in this event will be Mrs. E. A. Conrad, New England Regional Director of ADS, and Mrs. C. G. Rice, Zone I Chairman of the Garden Club of America.

This workshop is particularly well timed, as it will be held one week before the New England Regional and Massachusetts State Daffodil Show at Horticultural Hall, Boston, May 8 and 9.

"WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?"

Now that the flowering season is here, or almost here, depending on where you live — won't you check this list of wanted bulbs, and share one with a fellow member? Mark it now, to dig when the foliage has ripened. And don't forget — if there's a bulb YOU'RE looking for, write your bulb broker, Mary Lou Gripshover, 2917 North Star Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43221, right away so we can list it in the June Journal. And won't you look over the list in the September Journal, and mark those, too? Please send all bulbs directly to the ones who want them.

CULTIVAR

WANTED BY

1a Golden Spur

Mrs. William Rand, 124 Perdue St.,
Garner, North Carolina 27529

1a Lemon Meringue

Michael A. Magut, 8 Bunker Hill Dr.,
Trumbull, Conn. 06611

1c Pearl Harbor

2b Roman Candle

2c Waterville

3a Rapallo

3c Polar Imp

4 Prince Charming

4 Royal Sovereign

5a Cathedral

5b Sidhe

CULTIVAR

1a Golden Spur
1a Lemon Meringue
1a Mulatto
1b Empress
7a White Wedgwood

1a Golden Spur
1a Last Out
1a King of May
1b Tanager
2a St. Ives
2b Marie Louise
3a Rapallo

1d New Era
2b Marie Louise
2b Winkie
3a Crater Lake
5a Kings Sutton
7b Chevy Chase

FIND IT HERE:

1a Lemon Meringue
2a Scarlett O'Hara
3a Cordova

5b Sidhe

8 Highfield Beauty

8 Scarlet Gem

WANTED BY

Mrs. Herman McKenzie, 1018 Birchwood Dr.,
Jackson, Mississippi 39206

David Karnstedt, 980 W. Como Ave.,
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103

Mary Louise Gripshover, 2917 North Star Rd.,
Columbus, Ohio 43221

Grant Mitsch, Canby, Oregon, listed it in 1971
J. Gerritsen & Son, Voorschoten, Holland
L. P. Dettman, Ellimatta, Grassy Flat Rd.,
Diamond Creek, Victoria 3089, Australia
Broadleigh Gardens, Barr House, Bishops Hull,
Taunton, Somerset, England
Murray Evans, Box 525, Rt. 1, Corbett, Oregon
97019
Daffodil Mart, Gloucester, Virginia 23061

RULES FOR SHOWS OFFERING ADS AWARDS

A recently revised compilation of all rules and procedures pertaining to ADS awards has been sent to show chairmen. Certain of these rules must be included in each show schedule. Others intended chiefly for show and schedule chairmen, but of interest to other show officials, judges, and exhibitors, are reprinted in part below:

1. Every show offering ADS awards must be open to all ADS members. (Only those classes offering special local awards may be exempted.) It is recommended that large shows be open to all amateur exhibitors . . .
2. All judges in the horticultural section must be ADS members in good standing who are accredited by the Society. . . . One or more students may serve on a panel with two accredited judges, except for the panels judging the ADS medals, which must consist of three accredited judges.

7. The ADS scale of points: Condition, 20; Form, 20; Substance and Texture, 15; Color, 15; Stem, 10; Pose, 10; Size, 10. For miniatures, the judges will substitute "Form and Grace" for "Form" in the above scale of points. The scale of points to be used in classes for the Rose Ribbon and the Miniature Rose Ribbon will be the same as for regular classes, except *20 points* will be given for *Distinction*, *10 points* for *Condition*, and the *10 points* for *Size* will be deleted. In classes for three-of-one variety, up to 5 points may be deducted for lack of uniformity. Seedlings in regular classes will be judged by the standard scale of points.

8. Blooms of seedlings may be shown in classes for "named varieties" under the conditions included in schedules. Seedlings may be shown by *any grower* in classes for single varieties, three-of-one variety, and collections (including the Quinn, Bronze Ribbon, Tuggle, Mains, and Lawler classes) but may not be shown in any classes for miniatures as named in the latest approved miniature list. Entries in the classes eligible for the Rose Ribbon and the Miniature Rose Ribbon must be grown and exhibited only by the originator with his designated number, classification, and parentage, if known.

9. If a Blue Ribbon has been awarded in a class eligible for an ADS award by a panel of accredited judges, or by two accredited judges and one student judge, in accordance with ADS rules, the ADS award cannot be withheld, except as stated in schedule. (If an error in classification or labeling is discovered after an ADS award has been placed by the judges, both the blue ribbon and the ADS award shall be forfeited by the exhibitor.)

12. A standard daffodil which has been given the Junior Award may be considered for the Gold Ribbon. Miniature daffodils that have been given blue ribbons in the Junior Division may be considered for the Miniature Gold Ribbon.

13. Any judge may select one candidate for the best standard bloom, except that if a section calling for a single stem provides for its champion, no other flower in that section shall be eligible. All judges shall participate in the final selection of the best standard daffodil, but no judge shall take part while any entry of his is in competition.

14. In order to distinguish between miniature daffodils and those of larger size, the term "standard" has been selected as most descriptive of a daffodil other than a miniature one. It is understood that all classes are for standard daffodils unless designated otherwise.

15. The number of awards which may be scheduled by a show is determined by the number of entries in previous shows. . . . In the event . . . because of inclement weather, or for other reasons, the number of entries is reduced for the current show below the specified number, all awards listed in the schedule may still be given.

16. The Society prefers that five stems of one variety be referred to as a *vase* of 5 stems of one variety, rather than as a collection of 5 stems of one variety.

17. Second and third place awards should be given, if merited, in classes for the Silver and Gold Quinn and Watrous Medals, the Bronze Ribbon, the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., the Larry P. Mains, and the Maxine M. Lawler Trophies.

18. The originator of a daffodil seedling is the person who first flowers the bulb, regardless of who may have made the cross and/or planted the seed.

CARNCAIRN DAFFODILS LTD. — HOW WE STARTED

By KATE READE, *Ballymena, Northern Ireland*

It was in 1951, when my husband's parents both died in the same year, that we moved to Carncairn, with mixed feelings, from a small house in Belfast. Our daughter was only 4 months old, and our eldest son 18 months. We had to move at very short notice, as my husband's grandmother was still living at Carncairn and could not be left on her own.

It was in April that we moved, the most beautiful time of the year at Carncairn. The house is very well proportioned, Georgian, built in about 1740. It is surrounded by trees and a tremendous variety of rare shrubs, planted by my father-in-law, who was a friend of Mr. Armitage-Moore, the creator of the famous gardens at Rowallane.

On the left of the drive all sorts of tiny daffodils were growing, *N. rupicola*, *bulbocodium conspicuus*, *cyclamineus*, and many other small varieties, amongst small rhododendrons and azaleas. In the old walled garden was one small bed, carefully labeled "Silver Wedding, Tregantle, Conmore," and various others. These bulbs had been carefully tended by John Maybin, our gardener, who had worked for Guy Wilson, and already had daffodils in his blood. Granny watched this bed with an eagle eye. No one dared pick the flowers; they had been given to my mother-in-law by Guy Wilson.



Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd.

John and I dug the bulbs, and replanted them regularly, and after seeing some of the lovely new varieties in the Ballymena Spring Show, we decided to buy some. Thinking I was very extravagant I went to see Guy Wilson and asked him for a few show varieties, value about £1! Guy Wilson was a very generous man, John Maybin to him was always "Johnny" and rather a favorite, so he brought us a huge bag of such things as Chinese White, Postmistress, Golden Torch, and Cotterton, and only charged £1. We could not believe our luck!

This was how Carncairn Daffodils began, but it was only when we moved the bulbs out into the field, and my husband was looking at a bed of Cotterton, marked in Guy Wilson's catalogue at £1 per bulb, that we realised the value of what had grown up through the years. My husband, who has very little time away from his business, has always taken a great interest in our efforts. He decided to set up a limited company, and, now although we are still only a small business, our sales are increasing every year.

In breeding we have three aims. The first is to produce very early varieties — to fill the gap in early February, and bring cheer after the winter. This year our earliest seedling yet, a 4-year-old, was just opening, long before Van Sion or February Gold, when its head was nipped off by a hare in the night. So we have to wait another year.

Our second aim, and perhaps the most important, is to produce show varieties that will defeat existing varieties on the show bench, particularly in classes where varieties are scarce. We have been lucky in this with Foundling.

Thirdly, we try to produce good healthy stock. Many seedlings with promising flowers are ruthlessly discarded after a few years trial if they are not good growers.

We are lucky enough to live in the Braid Valley, one of the most fertile valleys in Ulster, and, in spite of all the trouble and worry and heartbreak in Ulster, at least the daffodils still come up in the Spring.

We have come a long way since that first show in Ballymena, as last year, 1971, we won the Simmonds medal for the highest place points in the Daffodil Show in London in the Open single bloom classes.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

(Act of August 12, 1970; Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code.)

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—Roberta C. Watrous

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

In previous notes there have been discussions of long stems on some daffodils. The copious amounts of rain last spring produced 40-inch stems on some jonquil hybrids for George Lee in Connecticut. The same season Dr. Tom Throckmorton grew daffodil stems of incredible length in Iowa. Apparently the Irish type of climate produces luscious growth of leaves and stems.

Reports from several areas indicate the colors were the best in years. In my own garden I found the red cups simply dazzling, while the various shades of pink were quite vivid.

There is always a problem with name tags. What is your system? John Larus reported some of his difficulties. He found that metal tags with wire support seem to last for a period of time but eventually they become twisted and illegible. He also has used plastic stakes with indifferent success. Even though the names were covered with a spray, the name became illegible after a winter or two. I find it vital to keep a record of each plot of daffodil plantings. I use plastic stakes and I find that a soft lead pencil makes the best and most lasting mark. I push these stakes in the ground. It is amazing how some names will remain for years, while others fade out in less than one season. I try to renew the names each year. The plastic stakes do serve a useful purpose as they do mark the locations of numerous varieties.

Some people refer to daffodils as "buttercups." It would be interesting to learn the origin of this terminology. Lucy Christian suggests that a certain jonquil hybrid named Buttercup might have been responsible. Buttercup, 7a, was a seedling from Emperor \times *N. jonquilla* and was introduced around 1900. I have grown this variety for many years and I would not part with it.

Robert Jerrell of Orinda, California, has written some interesting information about the leaf growth of some of his daffodils. Some of them were reluctant to go dormant when they were grown in some shade. When they were exposed to full sun, they finally went dormant after 6 weeks. A few pots of seedlings growing in a lath house did not go dormant. Watering was necessary, however, to keep them green. A row of *N. bulbocodium*, *N. cyclamineus*, and *N. triandrus* in full sun in another bed stayed green throughout the entire year. The following spring a new set of leaves pushed up, and there was a double complement. Buds formed as usual. This raises the question of what can be expected in the way of bulb development. Will the bulb grow to a larger size or will it develop faster to its normal size?

From my own experience, I have found that a cool wet spring and summer prolonged the maturing of the daffodil leaves and bulbs. Likewise, the bulbs attained larger size in a season's growth. I have also noted that bulbs retain their roots in active service during a cool and wet summer. Roots dissipate when the soil becomes dry for long periods of time. If there is a short growing season with dry and hot weather, the bulbs mature early, the leaves die down, and the bulbs achieve a smaller size. Bulbs attain their strength after the period of flowering has ended. This is the basic reason why daffodil leaves should never be mowed to the ground. While a first mowing will not always kill the daffodil, the bulbs are reduced in size and strength so that another growing season is often required for their restoration.



The Prize-winning Float in the Grand Floral Street Parade of the 1972 Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival. Floats are covered with hundreds of thousands of golden daffodils from the Puyallup Valley.

PUYALLUP VALLEY DAFFODIL FESTIVAL

"Happiness is . . ." will be the Daffodil Festival theme this year. Now in its 40th year, Festival Week will be held April 7-15 in the State of Washington, with the cities of Tacoma, Puyallup, Sumner, Orting, and Fife participating. Among the many special events of the Festival will be a three-day Daffodil Flower Show, April 13-15, in Puyallup, a three-city Grand Floral Street Parade on April 14, and a Marine Floral Parade on April 15.

Daffodil bulbs were introduced to the Puyallup Valley in the early 1930's to replace the area's dying hop industry. From mid-March on, fields of daffodils, tulips, and other bulb flowers provide a colorful spectacle. Valley growers produce 20% of the Nation's daffodil and bulbous iris and 80% of its tulips. Cut flowers are also big business in the area, and each year about 10 million daffodil blooms are sold by the Puyallup Valley Flower Coop, and last year 3,600,000 cut tulips and 1,800,000 Dutch iris blooms were sold.

Blooms are picked in bud form, when the color is just beginning to show, and shipped by air all over continental United States, as well as to Alaska and Hawaii. Because of this practice of early cutting for the cut-flower market, large fields of blooming daffodils are not seen as often as in the past.

Some "mother blocks" of bulbs are permitted to bloom, however, and these fields attract many visitors and photographers.

Although King Alfred is the best-known and most-grown variety, as many as 300 daffodil varieties are said to be produced in the Valley on a commercial basis.

NOTES ON SPECIES

The recent report of the Editor on two small jonquil species leads me to add the following possible help at clarification from personal experience.

Most species reach the gardener as "collected." People who live near where the wild ones are found dig the plants in bloom, strip tops and roots, and bag the bulbs. These "plant collectors" are not the ones you read about—the plant explorers—but although they do not know one daffodil from another they supply most of the species on the market.

Needless to say, these bulbs are not too robust, especially as many species make small bulbs that suffer greatly in transit even when properly harvested. Therefore, it is more than likely that there will be no bloom at all for the first or even the second year from such bulbs. For instance, buying 100 "*rupicola*" I have waited for two years, and in the third found four little *N. asturiensis*. I just dig them out, put them where I want *asturiensis*, and wait to see what comes the next year. It may be *N. watieri*, *N. juncifolius*, even *N. rupicola*—perhaps nothing.

The hardier jonquils have not presented an identification problem here. *N. watieri* comes just ahead of *N. rupicola*—both perfect stars of varying size and form, respectively white and yellow. A little later follows tinier, branched *N. scaberulus*. Only after these three have entirely gone does *N. juncifolius* come into bloom. Like *N. scaberulus* it is branched, but its blooms are larger, though neither as large or as bright as *N. calcicola*.

It is interesting to note that the three earlier ones, with *N. calcicola*, are grouped together by Dr. Fernandes and others, while *N. juncifolius*, because of its greener, smaller leaves and sweeter scent belongs to another group.

All come quickly and easily from seed, so if you like them do grow your own, knowing you are preserving plants increasingly imperilled by scavengers, careless distribution, untutored planting, and now even bulldozers.

—ELIZABETH T. CAPEN

Narcissus scaberulus likes Dallas, no doubt of that. Last year three new bulbs managed only one scape bearing one bloom. Once as leaves appeared and once later after all leaves were gone I scratched flowers of sulfur into the surface soil, but no other nutriment. This year one bulb sent up a two-flowered scape, another sent up a three-flowered scape, and the third bulb sent up two scapes bearing a total of five florets. February 20 was the start of this population explosion, and the tiny blooms lasted an entire month. Only one seed pod did not get yellow and shrivel after a promising swelling initially, but the weather did not favor the pollinators nor did my frequent watering help things.

Nothing read so far mentions any daffodil as being twice-blooming, and yet a gift from Carl Amason has caused me wonderment. March 11 the first plant of *N. bulbocodium* *Tenuifolius* bloomed, charming as only these little

members of Subgenus *Corbularia* can be. It was a short-lived flower, however, and shriveled away in less than a week, to be replaced March 26 with a second scape bearing a larger, longer-lasting bloom. These were all single-nose bulbs, and there is no doubt in my mind as to the origin of this second scape, but I was careful to leave the remnants of scape #1 and photographed the situation.

—PAT HANCOCK

I have a bloom of *N. cantabricus monophyllus* in front of me which I plucked from the coldframe this morning (January 1). It is very fragrant and the pot is covered with buds and bloom just opening. It is a wonderful lift on a wintry day to see a daffodil, as that means spring is on the way, even though the way is still a long time off by the calendar.

—HELEN K. LINK

CORRESPONDENCE

Knowehead
Dergmoney
Omagh
Co. Tyrone
3rd January, 1973

Dear Daffodil Friends,

Greetings from Omagh and District Horticultural Society, which has been honoured to have visits from some of the more widely travelled amongst you. We all have very pleasant memories of these visits which have added tremendously to the prestige of our Daffodil Show in addition to helping popularise daffodils in our area.

Following the visit of Wells and Mary Knierim we have been privileged to be the first Society outside America to stage the ADS Red-White-Blue Ribbon for American raised varieties.

These links with your Society are treasured and it is our hope that they can be strengthened and extended in coming years with many more visits resulting in further friendly transatlantic correspondence.

Despite the sad news from Ulster most of us manage to live relatively normal lives and every effort is made to persevere with normal pursuits. Societies are making arrangements for this year's daffodil shows. Ten years ago the only worthwhile daffodil show was at Ballymena; in 1973 nine Societies are competing for favourable dates in the spring calendar. This revival of interest is one which we are all anxious to stimulate and encourage.

In addition to the increase in the number and quality of our shows, two new daffodil gardens are being created. The Guy L. Wilson Memorial Garden in the grounds of the New University of Ulster at Coleraine, near the famous Giant's Causeway is progressing nicely. Over 6,000 bulbs were planted last fall and some 3,000 the previous year. The other garden is at Tannaghmore in the new city of Craigavon and here too the emphasis is on daffodils, planted in huge naturalised drifts and in shrub borders. Already both gardens are well worth visiting. In a few years they should be major tourist attractions as well as providing living examples of the best modern daffodils and the various ways in which they can be used to adorn our gardens.

We hope that those of you who propose visiting the British Isles at daffodil time will try to include Ulster, particularly Omagh, in your itineraries. A warm welcome and friendly hospitality awaits you. We would be delighted to have a volunteer expert American judge for the Red-White-Blue Ribbon class.

Below is a list of major events on the British Isles daffodil calendar.

- 3-4 April—RHS Daffodil Competition, London
- 17-18 April—RHS Daffodil Show, London
- 21 April—Bangor H. S. Daffodil Show (The Championship of Ireland class to be staged here in 1973)
- 21-23 April—Daffodil Society's Show, Solihull, Warwickshire
- 24 April—Ballymena Daffodil Show, Co. Antrim
- 25 April—Enniskillen Daffodil Show, Co. Fermanagh
- Omagh Daffodil Weekend:
 - 28 April—Omagh Daffodil Show, Co. Tyrone
 - Annual Daffodil Dinner
 - 29 April—Daffodil Garden Visits, including G. L. Wilson Memorial Garden at Coleraine

The undersigned will be pleased to offer assistance with arrangements for accommodation either in hotels or in members' houses. Why not take the plunge, come and visit us and see our daffodils.

Yours sincerely
BRIAN S. DUNCAN

Dear ADS Members,

We look forward to welcoming all of you to the Daffodil Mart on April 13 and hope that many of you will return on your own later to chat about daffodils.

We are building a nice collection of miniatures again and hope to be able to offer quite a few of them after lifting and sorting in June. We will put out a list of both acclimated domestic and imported stock. Please drop us a note if you would like to receive one.

We'd be happy to trade for certain varieties that we do not list. Drop me a line or talk to me at the convention.

We hope you have a good blooming season and hope to see you in April.

Brent Heath

DAFFODIL MART

Box 629, Gloucester, Virginia 23061

BOOK NEWS

A book cherished by those fortunate to possess copies but long since out of print is "The Little Bulbs" by Elizabeth Lawrence, an ADS member from Charlotte, N. C. We are told that it has now been reprinted by S. G. Phillips, Inc., 305 W. 86th Street, New York, N. Y., 10024 from whom copies may be obtained for \$6.95 plus 28¢ postage. It contains a great deal of lore and information about many of the daffodil species and smaller forms.

Another volume which has returned to the market and should be of interest to members is "My Garden in Spring" by E. A. Bowles. This is the first volume of a seasonal trilogy of which sets or single copies command very high prices on the rare book market. One edition omitting the colored illustrations has been brought out by David & Charles, South Devon House, Newton Abbot, Devon, England. The quoted price in the United Kingdom is £3.25, which would convert to American currency at about \$7.80 at current rates to which should be added a sum to cover postage. Another reprint which does include the colored illustrations has been published by Augustus M. Kelley, an antiquarian book dealer whose address is P. O. Box 458, Little Compton, R. I., 02837. The price is \$12.50 which apparently includes postage.

Mr. Bowles (1865-1954) was the author of the erudite "A Handbook of Narcissus," a major study of the genus which is now out of print. "My Garden in Spring" is written in a popular vein and is widely regarded as one of the most delightful books on gardening ever written. Chapters are devoted to the numerous genera on which Mr. Bowles was a recognized authority and the daffodil has not been overlooked.

—GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

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TIPS FOR THE INEXPERIENCED EXHIBITOR

By Stan Baird, *Blue Lake, California*

From 1972 Schedule, Northern California Daffodil Society

Begin watching your daffodils closely at least three weeks before the show. If hail storms or strong winds threaten, some type of protection from the weather is permissible. Flowers must be grown in the open, but this does not preclude the use of temporary protection against strong sun, high winds, or hail. Wide strips of burlap fastened to stout stakes will provide good protection from either strong wind or too much sun. The pink cups and orange-red cups are most susceptible to damage from hot sun. Therefore, they must frequently either be cut early or given some protection from the sun. Generally speaking, flowers develop and open best on the plant. However, when it is desirable to hurry a choice bloom into opening, some exhibitors have success by cutting the flowers when buds show color and bringing them inside to open in relatively warm temperatures. Some place them in a dark closet for this purpose and keep the stems in warm water. It is recognized that *this procedure is not effective with all varieties*. If the soil becomes the least bit dry during the weeks preceding the show, water *heavily and daily*. It is almost impossible to give daffodils too much water during their growing season. The color on pink daffodils is especially variable. While good pink coloration cannot be expected during very hot, dry weather, it is also believed that the color will not develop well if the temperature is too low. In Ireland, where spring temperatures are sometimes quite low, Mrs. Richardson frequently places glass boxes over her choice pink daffodils during blooming season to bring daytime temperatures up to 60°. Pink-cupped daffodils have been observed to turn several shades deeper within only a few hours after being cut and brought inside to a warmer temperature.

Selecting the Right Blooms. Try to select blooms of good exhibition form. This does *not* mean that you must limit yourself to new and expensive varieties. It is also well to remember that varieties which are not generally considered "exhibition varieties" will occasionally produce blooms well worth exhibiting. Good exhibition form means that the perianth (petals) should be smooth and reasonably flat. The perianth should not be "ribby" and should be free from nicks, notches, or "mitten thumps." Some reflexing

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of the perianth is not objectionable, but it should not have some petals pointing forward and others backward. The petals that comprise the perianth should be wide enough to overlap well. There should be good balance between the size of the cup or trumpet and the perianth. The flower should be well posed on its stem. Except in types where drooping is characteristic, such as the triandrus type, the bloom should be slightly above a right angle to the stem. The color should be bright and clear. The bloom should be in good condition—neither too young for proper development of color and size nor so old that it is beginning to fade and show signs of withering. Petals of heavy but smooth substance are preferred to those that are thin and papery. The stem should be straight and free of any twisting or distortion. It should be neither abnormally thick nor thin and spindly, and its length should be in good proportion to the size of the flower.

Hardening off Blooms. Cut the stems at an angle at or slightly above ground level. Do not cut any of the white part of the stem as it will not absorb water readily. For best results, cut the blooms early in the morning while the stem is still full of stored moisture. Place the stems immediately in warm water that is not over two or three inches deep. The water should be as warm as you can comfortably place your hand in—about 110° if you wish to be exact. Adding ¼ teaspoon of sugar to each two quarts of water purportedly gives the blooms an extra boost. It is wise to label each flower as to variety when you cut it. The judges are permitted to disqualify blooms that are incorrectly labeled. The purpose of the warm water is to open the cells in the stem so that they will absorb more water. After an hour or two, remove the blooms from the warm water and place them in *cold* water. This closes the cells so that the stem holds the water that it has absorbed. Again, the water should not be more than about two inches deep. Plunging the stems in very deep water results in “water-logged” blooms.

Grooming the Blooms. After cutting, groom your flowers carefully. *Do not wait until you arrive at the exhibit hall to do this!* Grooming your blooms means carefully removing all dust and mud spots. It is best to remove mud spots promptly. The longer they are left on the bloom, the harder they are to remove. Some exhibitors lick off mud spots. Others, with an eye to sanitation, use a cloth slightly dampened with detergent. The best procedure, of course, is to prevent most mud spots by using a good mulch around your daffodils so that rains do not splatter muddy water on the blooms. Any

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pollen on the cup or trumpet should be removed. A Q-Tip is ideal for this purpose. Take some along when you take your blooms to the show, and give your blooms a careful last-minute check before taking them to the show bench. Do *not* remove the dried husk which encased the bud before it opened. Flowers that want to droop can sometimes be improved by placing them beneath a strong light for four or five hours or longer. Check them regularly to insure that the light does not cause the bloom to rise too much. Overlapping of clustered blooms can often be corrected by gently wedging them apart with cotton, which should be left in place for several hours.

Holding Blooms in the Refrigerator. If you have some choice blooms that open before show time, they may be held in the refrigerator for up to two weeks. After the blooms have been "hardened off" with the warm water, place the stems in about two inches of cold water and place them in the refrigerator. Some suggest that the refrigerator should be kept at 45°. Others leave it at its usual temperature. Since daffodils like high humidity, some exhibitors place the containers on a wet towel which has been placed in the bottom of the refrigerator and then spray the blooms once or twice a day with a fine mist of water using a Windex bottle or similar device.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Tazetta Seedling News from Cornwall

From the Matador × Soleil d'Or seedlings raised by Mr. Harry Tuggle and sent to us by Mr. Murray Evans in 1971, the first flower opened over Christmas. This had two florets on the stem about the size of Matador with sulfur perianth and orange corona, but was rather short. The second flower opened on December 28, and would make a good commercial type of flower, being quite tall and flowering well above the foliage. It has all the characteristics of Matador but with the early flowering habit of Soleil d'Or. There are a number of buds growing away quickly now with one other excellent shape flower in bloom, but again rather short stemmed. In the same field we also have a few 2-year-down Newton and Soleil d'Or, both of which will be at least 2 or 3 weeks before flowering, depending on the weather.

In the article published in the Daffodil Journal for March 1971 I mentioned that we had a particularly healthy looking lot of seedlings resulting from the 1969 pollinations of tazettas. When I lifted these seedlings as 2-year-olds in 1971 I was amazed at the size of the bulbs, many being small round bulbs with, in a few cases, one or two small offsets. Growth last year was phenomenal, with a few bulbs producing five to seven broad leaves. On November 22 the first flower opened, quite a reasonable shape with lemon perianth and gold corona and 10 florets on the stem—and a little less than 4 years old! This was a cross between Autumn Sol and Newton, and several more flowers have opened since, one of which has a bright red corona. We covered them with Linden Lights just before Christmas, in case we had a freeze, for some of the parents are only semi-hardy. The parents of those in flower so far include Autumn Sol, Newton, *N. tazetta aureus*, and French Sol. The few seedlings from Soleil d'Or are not growing very vigorously.

—BARBARA M. FRY

Rosewarne Experimental Horticulture Station

CULTIVAR COMMENTS: YELLOW TRUMPETS

All the following comments are from the October 1972 issue of Cods Corner, Newsletter of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society, where they appeared with others under the title "How do Your Trumpets Grow?" The Editor invites cultivar comments reflecting personal experience and opinion.

King Alfred is an excellent choice for drift planting in large numbers. It increases easily and its early traditional yellow bloom provides a fine splash of color in the garden when planted in this way. Its bulbs are both inexpensive and obtainable locally wherever spring bulbs are sold. Although King Alfred holds an F.C.C. rating, it does not do well in shows, principally because of poor perianth form which is characteristic of most of the older varieties. Enjoy it seen in a large area as "a host of golden daffodils."

—CYNTHIA BELL

Arctic Gold, a Richardson bulb with an F.C.C., is the top ranking 1a in my garden. The blooms of medium size and intense gold color are so faultless and borne on straight and strong stems. The substance of Arctic Gold is exceptional and probably accounts for the long holding quality. Arctic Gold is truly a well balanced exhibition bloom and retails for less than a dollar. From one bulb there were three blooms the first year, six blooms the second year (one of which took a Gold Ribbon), and six blooms last year, the third year. This cultivar is an asset to any collection.

Golden Rapture, Richardson bulb, is a good exhibition flower and holds an F.C.C. The bloom is very large with a large corona. The substance is good, but has a coarse texture in my garden. It is an early bloomer in my garden, but was planted in a "warm spot." When I dug it last year it had increased moderately. I haven't used this cultivar in a collection because it is a little large for a well balanced collection.

Spanish Gold was purchased 4 years ago from Mrs. Richardson, three bulbs costing 90¢. It has increased nicely and blooms a little later than some of the 1a's. Color is Spanish Gold's greatest virtue, being intense and clear. It is not as large as some 1a's but is a nice, well balanced specimen for exhibition.



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Unsurpassable has been in my garden for 5 years. Six bulbs were planted in heavy clay, and when dug this past summer, they had increased to almost a half-bushel of lovely bulbs. This variety will always have a place in my garden because it is so early and gets me excited about the arrival of the daffodil season. It is much too coarse and floppy to be a good exhibition flower, but is very lovely in the garden.

—RUTH PARDUE

Ark Royal—a Richardson bulb purchased about 3 years ago. It is a mid-season bloomer for trumpet class. This is a large clear yellow flower of very thick substance; the perianth is broad and overlapping nicely to form a background for a bold, but nicely flared trumpet which has a serrated rim. So far it has not increased much but makes a nice display in the garden. The stems are fairly tall and strong, which makes a nicely balanced flower all-round. A good specimen is of exhibition calibre.

Bayard—I purchased this one because of its name. It is one recommended by Mrs. Reginald Blue as a good performer in her own garden. It is rather small for the trumpet class, but it is a good late season bloomer of very neat and precise character much like a small Kingscourt. It has a lovely canary yellow color, is of much substance and good form. It is a beautiful clump in my garden and deserves a place on the show bench as well. This is one to grow to prolong the trumpet season. It pleases me and, of course, my husband, too.

Lurgain—This is a J. S. B. Lea introduction. It is much like Ark Royal mentioned above, but blooms about a week earlier and is long lasting. It is quite a bold flower with a broad overlapping perianth of very thick substance. It is a good performer in my garden, withstands adverse weather conditions, and is always a welcome sight in the spring. Just what a trumpet should be.

—GRACE BAIRD

Windjammer (Dunlop, 1964) is a lemon-colored trumpet which blooms in early midseason. It has bloomed in my garden for 3 years, and this year the blooms lasted quite a long time in good condition. Good form and substance make this a flower suited for exhibition.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

JOHN LEA

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I have heard reliable, sober daffodil growers state that certain bulbs they planted neglected to make an appearance when spring came but that on the following year there they were in all their glory. I always politely listened to this and while I know that in nature anything can happen, I thought that my friends were a bit addled or that they kept poor records.

However — early in January 1971 Lil Meyer presented me with a fat bulb each of 5a Moonshine and 2b Bella Vista (the Dutch one, not the unregistered Australian 3b Bella Vista). It was a bit late in the season but I chopped a hole in the local tundra and planted the bulbs. When April came, Moonshine, later than usual, gave a lovely bloom and produced lush foliage. Nary a sign of Bella Vista. In July I decided to move Moonshine and to peek at the mortal remains of Bella Vista. There it was, a fat, large triple-nose bulb, looking as if it has just come from Holland.

Apparently the bulb's triggering system, some plant hormone that tells the bulb to "go," had failed. In mid-April of 1972, 15 months after it was first planted, Bella Vista produced three good-sized white and orange flowers. Perhaps my friends were not so addled after all.

— W. O. Ticknor

*(In part from Washington Daffodil Society
Newsletter, March 1972)*

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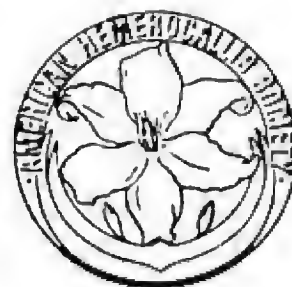
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Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in Daffodil Journal for September, 1965. p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

The Daffodil Handbook	Paper Cover \$3.40 - Cloth \$4.90
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Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	10.00
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.40
Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.50
Single copies of Daffodil Journal	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1962, 1963, 1964	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures	two 8-cent stamps ea.
Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre (<i>Reprint</i>)	2.00
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Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1969..	2.75
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (<i>new copies</i>):	
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1971	5.50 ea.
1971 Daffodil Season Report	1.00
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1946 through 1949	3.50 ea.
1950 through 1959	3.00 ea.
1960 through 1967	2.50 ea.

Show entry cards500 for \$7.00; 1000 for \$13.00

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

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In addition, we plan to offer some new ones from Roberta Watrous, Charles Culpepper, and George E. Morrill. If your name is not on our mailing list, write for catalog.

GRANT E. MITSCH

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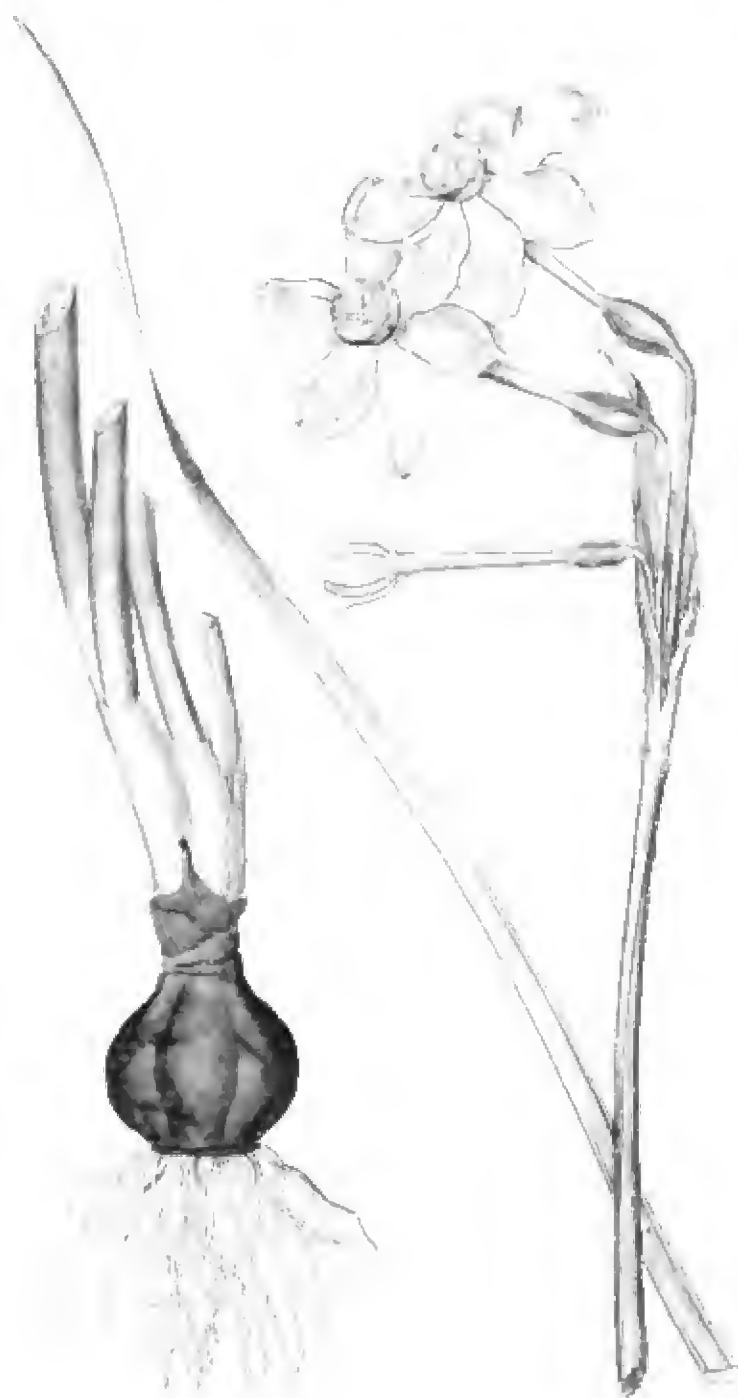
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Volume 9

Number 4

JUNE, 1973

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All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JULY 15, 1973

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual Annual \$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.
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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is *Narcissus jonquilla*, from Curtis's Botanical Magazine, volume 1, 1787.

IN THIS ISSUE

An 18th Century Setting for 20th Century Daffodils Mrs. Herman L. McKenzie	167
ADS Silver Service Medal	173
1973 Philadelphia Flower Show Helen H. LeBlond	175
Tough Erlicheer William O. Ticknor	175
Highlights of the Season, 1973	
Rain, Snow, and Daffodils Otis H. Etheredge	176
The Season in Northern California Dr. Stan Baird	178
Stars for 1972 Elizabeth T. Capen	180
<i>N. cyclamineus</i> and the Miniature Daffodils in Division Six Polly Brooks	181
Daffodil Doings Now Thru September Helen Trueblood	183
Scarlet Leader as a Parent Willis H. Wheeler	184
Correspondence	185
Sources for Miniatures	186
Bulletin Board	188
Changes in the Board of Directors	189
Board of Directors' Meetings, April 12 and 14	189
Where Can I Get?	190
Here and There	191
Who Flowers <i>Narcissus Poeticus</i> L. <i>Flore Pleno</i> (Hort.) (<i>Albus Plenus</i> <i>Odoratus</i>)? Willis H. Wheeler	192
Flight of the Robins Dr. Glenn Dooley	193
Problems in Daffodil Growing Willis H. Wheeler	194
Letters to the Editor Elizabeth Lawrence, Isabel Buntin Watts	196
Hybridizers' Forum	197
God's Greatest Gift to Man P. Phillips	198
American Daffodil Symposium for 1972 Elizabeth T. Capen	199
Notes on Species	209

AN 18TH CENTURY SETTING FOR 20TH CENTURY DAFFODILS

By MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, *Jackson, Mississippi*

The present set against the background of the past, with enchanting glimpses of the future at every turn—this was the 18th annual meeting and convention of the American Daffodil Society at the Hilton Inn in Williamsburg, Virginia, April 12-14, 1973.

Three hundred and five people, or as convention chairman William O. Ticknor termed it in his welcoming speech, "the largest gathering of daffodil lovers in all history," came together in this small 18th century town

to enjoy a bit of the past and much of the good fellowship and beautiful daffodils of a national convention.

According to Mrs. Ticknor, who was in charge of convention registration, this group included members and friends of the daffodil from 30 States, representing all nine ADS regions, and from three foreign countries.

For the convention's daffodil competition, a glass-walled room provided a sparkling showcase worthy of the finest Tiffany diamonds. Early arrivals had been rather disconcerted to see men on scaffolding still building the room. But it was ready, and the show opened right on time. Show chairman H. deShields Henley assured us, "You should have seen it two weeks ago, when we had only the sky above us!"

Avid daffodil growers flew in or drove from all points of the compass—the Quinn medal winner brought five boxes of daffodils from Nashville by plane. And despite the coldest April that Williamsburg had known in more than two decades, members of the sponsoring Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society brought the colorful bounty of their spring gardens. Separate entries totalled 708, including 1883 blooms, according to the Tidewater Society president, Frank Seney.

The conversation piece in the artistic division was the winner in Class II, "Gloucester's Livelihood." Its focal point, amid tall white blooms, was a collection of well-rooted daffodil bulbs turned upside down. Now that's creativity!

The Carey E. Quinn Gold Medal was won by Mrs. Ernest Hardison. Mrs. John Bozievich won the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., Memorial Trophy, and the Larry P. Mains Memorial Trophy winner was Bill Pannill. The Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal and the Maxine M. Lawler Trophy were not awarded at this convention.

Bill Pannill also won the American Horticultural Society's Silver Medal with his collection of 24 varieties. As in his winning Quinn collection at Portland in 1972, all the blooms were his own seedlings. My personal favorites from this collection were 2c Homage \times Pristine, and 3c Syracuse \times Verona—and I don't usually like whites! (White daffodils are not generally "good doers" in Mississippi.)

Mrs. Gordon Brooks won the ADS Silver Ribbon for the largest number of blue ribbons and also the Miniature Gold Ribbon for a bloom of Segovia. Bill Pannill won the Gold Ribbon with a bloom of Green Finch, and both standard and miniature Rose Ribbons.

The Convention Show gave many of us from pockets of daffodil isolation the pleasure of seeing fine daffodils known before only from pictures in catalogs, and the yellow and green name tags made easy the meeting of old friends whom we simply had not had the pleasure of seeing in person before. Members of several Round Robins planned breakfasts together; other more casual gatherings brought together those known before only as a byline on a Journal article or the signature on a letter.

Dr. William A. Bender, Society president, presided at the opening dinner Thursday night. He said that his only appropriate reaction to this unbelievably large crowd of daffodil lovers reminded him of the time he was judging the Baltimore show with Kitty Bloomer. They approached a huge gorgeous bloom of Golden Rapture, stopped, looked at each other, and then at it again, and reverently said "Wow"!

✓

Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., vice-president of the Middle Atlantic region, welcomed the convention by reminding us that while Virginia's tourist slogan is "Virginia is for lovers," the more apt phrase this week was "Williamsburg is for daffodil lovers." She concluded her welcoming speech by presenting to the convention a new daffodil—the 2c Williamsburg, a Bill Pannill seedling. It had form and stateliness, qualities so prized by the 18th century residents of this community.

William O. Ticknor added his welcome and stated that one major reason he and Laura Lee had accepted the challenge of serving as chairmen of the 1973 convention was the anticipated and fully-realized pleasure of working with the members of the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society. He expressed special appreciation for the work of the vice-chairmen, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr.

Dr. Bender, paying tribute to the efficiency of the Society's Executive Secretary, George S. Lee, commented, "The ADS runs well with very little interference from the president." He conducted the annual business meeting, at which the incumbent president, and first and second vice-presidents were reelected.

The Board of Directors had authorized the Society to contact the Royal Horticultural Society about the possibility of adopting the color coding scheme of the ADS Data Bank into the RHS Classification system. (See the January Journal.) Dr. Tom Throckmorton was flying directly to London at the conclusion of our convention to present the matter to the RHS.

The Society reported a deficit for the year of slightly less than \$3.00, which was shortly made up by Mrs. Alice Battle, top bidder for a current print-out of the Data Bank. Dr. Bender gave as a sure-fire antidote for possible future financial ills the prescription: Rx: "Each one of you go home and get a new member!"

The highlight of the evening was the presentation of the ADS Silver Medal for service to the Society to John R. Larus, a charter member and former president. He was especially commended for his work with miniatures, his outstanding educational exhibits in the Connecticut and Massachusetts shows, and the fact that under his leadership miniatures have been raised from the status of "little weeds" to an outstanding part of every show.

Guided by our indefatigable tour director, Frank Seney, on Friday seven busloads of conventioners visited two beautiful estates and the Daffodil Mart. At noon, lunch was served at the Gloucester Yacht Club.

At Elmington, home of the Rhoads family, many bypassed an opportunity to view the interior of the house for a closer look at the two small gardens enclosed with boxwood. Growing through a thick ground cover of vinea were various division 3's mixed with Cheerfulness. Many different older cultivars could be identified, but the total impact was one of pure white.

The busses approached Little England, which was built in 1716, along a white fence enclosing a veritable river of tazettas. The formal gardens at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Pratt were enclosed in boxwood and contained many labeled varieties of daffodils. Walking along flagstone pathways, we also admired a profusion of azaleas.

Most of our time here, however, was spent among the named beds in the white-fenced display gardens sloping down to the York River, reminding us of the days when Little England was a thriving commercial bulb farm. The



Bulb Shed, Daffodil Mart

Photo by Paul F. Frese

half-forgotten cultivars here were tantalizing to those who write to Mrs. Gripshover about "Where Can I Get—?"

At the Daffodil Mart, established by the late George Heath 48 years ago, we were introduced to Mrs. Katherine Heath, and to their son Brent, who now runs the Daffodil Mart.

For acres the daffodil beds stretched in all directions. After 10 years of teaching English literature, at last I understood what Wordsworth must have felt when he said, "Ten thousand saw I at a glance."

Some chose to examine vases of named varieties in the open shed, some placed bulb orders for the fall, some bought items in the barn or took pictures of nearby labeled beds of the best standard varieties. But a large proportion of the convention-goers gladly followed young Brent Heath when he said, "I'll lead you to the miniatures beds over by the split elm tree."

To me the most memorable part of my visit to Daffodil Mart was standing, with others equally enthralled, listening to Mrs. Lionel Richardson and Brent Heath talking back and forth as they walked along the rows, contrasting their methods of planting and growing daffodils. Truly this was past, present, and future rolled into one brief moment.

New friends were made on the bus tour, when Elizabeth Capen became more than a name to whom one sends a Symposium ballot and Bob Jerrell more than just a signature on a Robin. Throughout the convention, one could talk daffodils with friends old and new, or could simply be still and listen to fascinating conversations on all sides. "Should *N. jonquilla* really be on the miniatures list?" "Do you think the use of a fungicide on seed will help with germination?" "Is it actually possible that a tour of New Zealand and Australia might get off the ground next year?"

Someone commented, "Just hold up a daffodil and a crowd will gather." This was proved true Friday night, when someone moved a vase of Murray Evans' N72 to a vantage point under a lamp. Immediately a group encircled it, ignoring the doors now opening for the dinner guests, to admire its whiteness, precise proportions, and especially the green at the base of its cup. And somehow the pure pleasure in its beauty was not dampened at all by the knowledge that only eight bulbs existed, all already long spoken for.

It was "Daffodils International" at the dinner Friday night, with the first vice-president, William H. Roese presiding. Our five foreign visitors shared with us their experiences in daffodil growing and some slides of their homes and growing areas.

Frank Harrison of Ballydorn Bulb Farm proved himself a witty after-dinner speaker, commenting on the methods his colleagues use for naming their daffodils — Nell Richardson for winners on the horse-racing circuit, Kate Reade for the houses in which her friends live. He gently chided Americans for not using their own counties and States, their historic sites, their heroes, as names for their flowers, and called for a daffodil worthy to be named West Virginia!

Mrs. R. H. Reade, of Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd., showed slides of the Reade home and growing area in County Antrim, and of some of the newest Carncairn flowers. Her fondness for Foundling, a reaction shared by all who saw it, was shown by the fact that she had selected not one but four slides of this beautiful daffodil to include in her presentation.

Miss Marianne Gerritsen, of Voorschoten, Holland, showed a succession of slides of their home. We watched as, through the years, the home itself was completely surrounded with growing fields, as her father, Jack Gerritsen, expanded his work with the collar daffodils.

Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson, of Waterford, Ireland, brought us glad news and sad. She shared a most impressive secret when she announced that the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society had selected Grant E. Mitsch as the 1973 recipient of the Peter Barr Memorial Cup. This cup is "awarded annually to someone who has done good work of some kind in connection with daffodils," and was last given to an American in 1962, when the choice was B. Y. Morrison.

Mrs. Richardson followed this announcement with slides of the growing fields at Prospect House, bringing a feeling of nostalgia when she reminded us that they would look this way no more. Mrs. Richardson is retiring at the end of this growing season. But she assured us that she would be back at future ADS conventions, "particularly since you have been so gracious as to elect me a director of your Society."

Matthew Zandbergen continued the atmosphere of nostalgia, this time on the grand scale, when he showed slides made from pictures of many of the greatest figures in daffodil growing of the past century. Many of these pictures came from his father's collection and he remembered them simply as "people who came to our house when I was a little boy." As lagniappe he showed us a picture of the windmill in which Willis Wheeler gave an organ concert.

Before, during, and between convention sessions, and sometimes at 7 a.m., convention goers could usually be found in the corridor outside the Middle James Room viewing the breath-taking commercial displays of daffodils. Some strong-minded ones were filling out order blanks; others wandered up

and down distractedly with much-marked lists, jotting down names and sources, adding, crossing out, thumbing through the Classified Lists. And a few stood in one spot, lists crumpled and tossed aside, their fall planting chores now vastly simplified. For they had found their daffodil of great price.

As the convention opened, displays were on the stands from Ballydorn Bulb Farm, Walter Blom and Sons, Ltd., Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd., Murray W. Evans, J. Gerritsen and Sons, and Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson. Several other displays seemed to have gone astray, but during the morning session on Saturday, an exciting rumor spread rapidly and was soon verified. In mid-afternoon, blooms from Mrs. J. Abel Smith, John Lea, and Grant E. Mitsch were added to the tantalizing array, plus an unannounced special of Tom Throckmorton seedlings with most distinctive colorings.

Saturday morning three programs, termed by Dr. Bender "our work sessions," drew ample audience participation, as we submitted question after question, or, as Marianne Gerritsen worked, kept the flashbulbs popping. William Ticknor, who wore many hats during this convention, served as page, delivering questions to panel members.

Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., had been scheduled to serve as moderator for the panel on show judging, but serious illness had prevented her from attending the convention. Mrs. Goethe Link substituted admirably, directing a coast-to-coast panel composed of William Roesse, Mrs. Harry Wilkie, Mrs. W. S. Simms, and William Pannill. These five deftly fielded such questions as how to judge a reverse bicolor that hasn't reversed, scoring a triandrus with only one bloom, or the consideration of just what constitutes "distinction" in a seedling. The greatest controversy, both among panel members and in the audience, arose over what to do about misnamed entries.

Mrs. R. LaRue Armstrong served as moderator for the panel on miniatures. Panelists included three winners of the Watrous medal — Mrs. Charles Anthony, who won the Gold Watrous at the Hartford Convention and the Silver Watrous that same season, Mrs. Marvin Andersen, who took her tiny blossoms across the continent to win the Gold Watrous at Portland, and Mrs. Paul Gripshover, who won the Silver Watrous at the Midwest Regional Show.

Mrs. Anthony spoke on choosing the best show varieties and urged exhibitors to plant a varied collection from as many divisions as possible. Mrs. Andersen outlined her methods of growing miniatures among her collection of dwarf evergreens. Mrs. Gripshover, who grows 50 varieties of miniatures, distributed a very complete list of commercial sources for bulbs on the Approved Miniatures List.

For a colorful change of pace between the two panel discussions, Marianne Gerritsen demonstrated the art of making Dutch flower arrangements. Marianne, a winner of top arrangement awards in both Holland and London, created two arrangements as she outlined the basic principles. She clearly illustrated the Dutch theory of using an arrangement to show off the merits of individual blossoms, and incidentally showed how well suited to the flower arranger's art are the collar daffodils made famous by her father, Jack Gerritsen.

All too soon the time had come for the final banquet. William Pannill introduced Wells Knierim, who narrated a very educational slide presentation on species daffodils. The presentation was compiled by John W. Blanchard, of the Old Rectory, Shillingford, Blandford, Dorset, England, a

second-generation grower, and included scenes of his deep-soil coldframe and growing setup in England and of his Spanish expeditions in search of the smaller species.

Mrs. Neil Macneale invited the 1974 American Daffodil Society convention to Cincinnati, saying that she couldn't master the proper Virginia accent, but "All we need is you—y'all come!"

Mrs. Moore passed on to the ADS a compliment from the housekeeper at the Hilton Inn, who told her, "The people in this group are the nicest people we have ever had here in a convention."

Dr. Bender thanked the many, many people who had had a part in making the 1973 convention a tremendous success, and reminded us of the old proverb, "Happiness makes up in height what it lacks in length."

Backgrounds vary for the ADS convention, and daffodils change. So we shift from the Colonial birthplace of our country's independence to the primeval forest of "Lob's Wood," and we look forward to newer and ever more beautiful seedlings.

But friendships, the most important part of a convention—these continue. So those who became friends, or better friends, in Williamsburg, look forward to meeting again in Cincinnati.

ADS SILVER SERVICE MEDAL

In presenting the ADS Silver Medal "for dedicated service to the Society," to former president and present committee chairman John R. Larus, Dr. Bender read the list of former recipients of this medal. They were:

- 1962 Mrs. Lawrence R. Wharton
- 1963 Mrs. Goethe Link
- 1964 George S. Lee, Jr.
- 1965 Willis H. Wheeler
- 1966 Mrs. Jesse Cox
- 1967 Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr.
- 1968 Harry I. Tuggle, Jr.
- 1970 Wells Knierim
- 1972 Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.

Gold Medals, "for outstanding contribution to daffodils" have been awarded as follows:

- 1959 Dr. Egbert van Slogteren
- 1960 Benjamin Y. Morrison
- 1961 John C. Wister
- 1962 Carey E. Quinn
- 1963 Dr. Abilio Fernandes
- 1965 Grant E. Mitsch
- 1966 Alec Gray
- 1972 Matthew Fowlds

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DAFFODIL SOCIETY
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CULTURAL DIRECTIONS DAFFODILS

COLLECTION TIME: MAY 1 - OCTOBER

PLANTING TIME: SEPT. - NOV. 20

SOIL: 8 inches or more

DEPTH: 6 inches or more

PLANT: 6 inches or more

FRUITFUL: 6 inches or more

BLOOMING TIME: APRIL 1 - MAY 5

CARE: AFTER BLOOMING

to cut off leaves after bloom

to cut off leaves after bloom

to cut off leaves after bloom



American Daffodil Society

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP

Daffodils
AROUND THE CLOCK
via Area Daffodil Society



1973 PHILADELPHIA FLOWER SHOW

By HELEN H. LEBLOND, *Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania*

"Daffodils around the Clock" was the name selected by the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society for their exhibition booth in the 1973 Philadelphia Flower and Garden Show, March 11 to 18. A clock depicting the twelve divisions of daffodils with an illustration of each, and cultural directions were featured on the walls. Mrs. H. Rowland Timms' arrangement of daffodils and pussywillows in a basket and five *Narcissus asturiensis* planted and blooming in a wooden shoe evoked many favorable comments, as did Mrs. Charles Gruber's arrangements in wooden shoes hung on the walls.

Mrs. Herbert D. Clarke, Mrs. Stephen Cleaves, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gruber, Mrs. Francis Harrigan and Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond kept the booth filled with forced pots of Aflame, Joseph McLeod, Peeping Tom, Unsurpassable, Flower Record, Ice Follies, February Gold, Geranium, and Paper Whites.

Mrs. Sydney Barnes, Dr. William Bender, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bray, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Thomas Everist, Mr. and Mrs. Gruber, Mrs. Lillian Happich, Jr., Mrs. Harrigan, Mrs. LeBlond, Mr. John C. Lyster, Mrs. William R. Mackinney, Mrs. J. Don Miller, Mrs. Timms, Mrs. James Tracey, Mrs. Zachary Wobensmith, Mrs. Alfred Van Horn, Mrs. K. T. Yen, and Mrs. Merton S. Yerger tended the booth during all the hours the show was open, answered questions, and handed out literature with lists of bulbs easily grown in the Northeast area, and names of suppliers. Fifteen new names were added as PADS members bringing the total membership to 61.

On April 29 PADS is sponsoring a tour of Bucks County gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Wobensmith, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon Lapp, and Mr. Joseph Deschamp, and we are looking forward to participating in the Philadelphia Garden and Flower Show in 1974.

TOUGH ERLICHEER

From Washington Daffodil Society Newsletter, October 1972

Fragrant, delightful Erlicheer, the white double tazetta from New Zealand, is a tough determined plant. Early in the summer of 1969 I lifted a number of bulbs of Erlicheer with a spading fork and gashed to the base of one large bulb. Hoping that the bulb might recover I put it with its mates and hung them up in a mesh bag. In late October I prepared to plant Erlicheer and examined the hurt bulb. The wounded tissue had become firm and there in the gashed base plate perched a tiny bulb the size of a large grain of corn. It came loose easily and I planted it in a plastic berry box near its kindred. For reasons of cold tenderness I lift and replant Erlicheer each year, so in the summer of 1970 I lifted the bulbs again. The wounded bulb barely showed a sign of its damage. The baby had quadrupled in size. In 1971 it was larger by far than my thumb and it has become a small round in 1972.

I expect this bulb, born of a disaster, to bloom in one more year. Erlicheer, when its tenderness can be handled, is one of the most satisfying of daffodils. It is prolific in increase, sweet smelling, pretty, an excellent cut flower, and a tough determined daffodil.

(P.S. The bulblet bloomed this year.)

— WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1973

RAIN, SNOW, AND DAFFODILS

By OTIS H. ETHEREDGE, *Saluda, South Carolina*

It never fails. December finds me pushing back pinestraw mulch and scratching into the ground. Passersby must think I'm crazy and wonder what is happening. However, long before the Lent Lilies and Campernelles shed their early joy, I am looking for the appearance of all my daffodil foliage.

So far, the 1973 season has proved to be exceptionally odd. My friend Buz Craft reported Paper Whites blooming Thanksgiving into February. The weather during this period was exceptionally mild for mid-South Carolina. Buz usually has good luck with Paper Whites, as his garden is on a wooded slope on an island in the middle of Lake Murray. This makes for less danger of frost. His garden is halfway between Saluda, where mine is, and Columbia, 45 miles away, where we both work. His blooms usually come a week earlier than mine.

Even with the mild weather I was astonished to find three swelling buds of Cibola on January 6. From this time until March 11 came some of the strangest weather I can remember. A terrible ice storm occurred January 7. Poor Cibola bloomed, braved the storm, and lasted well, considering its difficulties. This daffodil is by far the earliest blooming modern cultivar in my garden.

My 89-year-old aunt insists that at least one Lent Lily should be in bloom by the first Sunday in February. This year it seemed as if all were in bloom by this time. On February 9 Mother Nature sent an unbelievable record snow storm. As it was mentioned nation-wide I need only add that the blanket of snow was appreciated when the temperature dropped to 5°. This did not keep my Grand Primo from freezing, though.

For several weeks after this it seemed as if weather normality had returned. Wonderful old Tunis, a favorite for its earliness and vigor, bloomed along with Red Devon and Scarlett O'Hara, both showing excellent orange in their cups. Ceylon was not as colorful this year, but it captures my heart by the way it looks up at you from its bed by the garden path.

Among the early flowers, Foresight was better than usual, but Prologue disappointed me by being very tardy this year. Gold Crown never fails to please and seemed to be larger after being lifted last summer. Prolific Harmony Bells, Tête-a-Tête, and Ice Follies added to this early riot of bloom. Visitors to my garden are always attracted to Ice Follies, and I must confess that I, too, have a weakness for its fantastic blooming proficiency and clean habits.

Nazareth is the one reverse that shows no rotting tendency for me. This cannot be said of Daydream or Honeybird. Daydream is always lovely, but Honeybird tends toward a winged perianth. Mitsch lists Abalone as a season 4 bloomer. In Saluda it is much earlier. It has proved to be very tall and strong stemmed. The long-lasting bloom with its buffy-pink coloring changes is fine to behold.

After a week of rainy weather and 85°-plus temperature it seemed that the season would be over by March 15, the usual midpoint of our season. Indeed, so many daffodils bloomed at one time that I spent my week-end

rushing from one to another to make sure I'd see them all. It is unusual when Arctic Gold and Lemnos are in simultaneous bloom. 1a's are difficult in this section of the country. I hope Arctic Gold does well, however. It is a refined flower with wonderful carriage and color. Galway has regretfully been abandoned as being very prone to fusarium rot. However, Butterscotch has taken its place excellently. It does so well that I would not be without this yellow trumpet-like 2a.

The very hot windy weather did cause many blooms to blast. As I write this, though, it seems that the season has settled to near-normal again. We shall see.

Back to the daffodils. Falstaff was great as usual. It seems to increase well and is very vigorous. Jubilation, Gossamer, and Vulcan were fine. The Cinderella cultivar of the year was Maiden's Blush. For years its only attribute was its surety of bloom. Lo and behold, this year, instead of the usual nicks and poor color, it developed an unblemished perianth and a lovely pale pink cup. Cinderella had come to the ball, and I could hardly believe it. Occurrences like this make every season strange and wonderful.

What more can be said of Festivity and Wahkeena? Festivity must have bloomed for a 6-week period. It has multiplied so that all my friends have it in their gardens too. Evans's 291/1 proved to be a very refined Wahkeena type of flower. Its long elegant trumpet set against a fine white perianth is lovely, and it is blessed with excellent keeping qualities. A nonburning orange-red cup was found in Mitsch's L3/1. This is no mean achievement for mid-South Carolina.

From Hancock and Cotter came Buz's and my first "down-under" bulbs. Not many bloomed but all seemed to survive OK. Of the bloomers Agnes Webster was a lovely and refined very white triandrus hybrid. St. Saphorin and Little Echo bloomed well for me. Buz and I agree that Bell's Masquerade deserves special mention. It was magnificent. Its bloom is held above the foliage on a very strong stem. The highly colored orange-red cup is a perfect foil for the white rounded perianth. All this in its first year here. From the tazetta division Buz reported mammoth blooming scapes from Killara.

I have a special fondness for tazettas. No daffodil is lovelier for the house and garden in appearance and fragrance. Fortunately they do well in South Carolina. Especially good this year were Halvose, Medusa, Geranium, Hiawassee, and Cragford. Scarlet Gem exhibited its fine perianth flush better than ever. Highfield Beauty deserves its name. Its large light lemon bloom is matched by a fine fragrance.

Of the "small" ones, Picoblanco, Nirvana, Sundial, Samba, and Segovia were exceptional. Besides those mentioned I don't feel as though a season could begin without delightful Mite. Unfortunately I found too late that Little Beauty and Marionette resent being moved. They sulked this year, and their bright faces were missed.

To me a new daffodil in bloom is a major event. I must mention a few new ones. Suede was excellent with its unusual buffy-brown color. It seems to be very generous with blooms. Murray Evans's Arapaho and Mr. Culpepper's Snow Gem did their breeders proud, but Fox Fire proved my favorite with a grand orange-rimmed cup that is truly captivating. Panache was great. I hope it does as well in my garden as Empress of Ireland. Mitsch's Scio entranced with its rather small though beautifully shaped flower. For form it could hardly be faulted. Mrs. Link's Towhee was a wonderfully bold

eyecatcher of a flower. Mr. Board's Shining Light seems destined for a great future if it proves to be vigorous in its garden habits. Certainly its gold perianth and deep orange cup make a wonderful picture in impeccable form.

Suddenly I realize I haven't mentioned any jonquils. They all are among my favorite daffodils. I shall wait until I have more space to comment on them. I have already run on too much.

I cannot finish this season's notations without mentioning Angel. Indeed 3c Angel presents a strong case for being one of my very favorite daffodils. It is impossible to describe, but I can tell you that it is a large shining white beauty with a rounded slightly reflexed perianth. Angel, along with Dallas, Peridot, Crepello, Cushendall, and those exquisite Evans H-44's are about to bring my season to a close. Alas, nothing but an occasional bloom and the poets remain.

As strange as the season has been, the daffodils did not fail to delight. Indeed I feel I might add my tears to those of Angel as the last blooms fade. But then, I'm already thinking about next year!

THE SEASON IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

By DR. STAN BAIRD, *Blue Lake, California*

I am restricting my comments in this article to Northern California because I was not able this year to attend the Southern California show, as is my habit. Contrary to the opinion of some midwesterners, California is not one vast warm-weather paradise with year-round sunshine, oranges, smog, and Hollywood starlets from border to border. On the contrary, it has an amazing diversity of climates, ranging from the harsh winters of the Sierras to the desert heat of Death Valley and all the gradations in between. Precipitation is equally varied. In my own section of the State, we receive an average rainfall of 38 inches, most of which falls from October through April. Summers are almost totally rain-free, and temperatures are cool—seldom over 75° and more commonly in the upper 60's. Hence, it is impossible to generalize about what daffodils will do well in California or in the Pacific Region. Some varieties, such as Carita, grow like a weed for me but are virtually impossible to grow in many areas of southern California.

As I usually find varietal comments the most interesting aspects of articles of this type written by others, I shall comment only briefly on the Northern California Daffodil Show held at Oakland. In spite of a winter of unprecedented harshness, the overall quality of blooms at the Oakland show was quite high. Bill Roesse pulled off something of a tour de force by winning the ADS white ribbon for three beautifully matched blooms of Eastern Moon and also winning the ADS gold ribbon with a bloom from this same collection of three.

Here on the Northern California coast, bloom quality for the season as a whole was at an all-time low. Varieties that usually produce a high percentage of exhibition-quality blooms presented an appalling collection of mitten thumbs, notches, and general bloom distortion. On the other hand, there were other varieties that were never better. Following closely on the heels of February Gold, those stalwart twins Barlow and Prefix again impressed me with the high quality of their blooms, their long-lasting qualities, and their vivid gold color. Seemingly inheriting all of Cibola's good

traits and none of her bad, their bamboolike stems withstand our north coast gales with impunity. When lesser varieties lie prone in the mud, these two still hold their heads proudly erect. In addition to their durability, they produce a high percentage of smooth show-quality blooms. As they grow here, I rank them second only to Willet as exhibition varieties. Although their blooms may be too early for most shows, I nevertheless find great satisfaction in having such high-quality bloom so early in the season. Barlow perhaps has a slightly more gracefully formed cup, at least in my eyes, but the two are otherwise very similar. Out of 13 cyclamineus varieties, Willet, Barlow, and Prefix are my favorites.

Among the jonquils, Bunting outdid itself with a bounteous crop of near perfect blooms. Dainty Miss, new in my garden this year, delighted me with its small but elegant blooms of snowy white. Ocean Spray also produced many high-quality blooms, but alas, too late for the shows. Oryx is another very well formed jonquil that delighted even those garden visitors who usually are most attracted to the large splashy daffodils. And to save the best for last — Stratosphere! Lofty it may be, but in my humble opinion it is one of the best, if not *the* best, exhibition jonquil in commerce today.

Surprisingly, many of my whites were very good this year. Wedding Bell, habitually campanulate as it grows here, responded admirably to a bit of grooming and won a local trophy for best white at the Oakland show. However, I could wish for less fragile substance and, of course, a perianth that does not hood consistently. Glendermott was exceptionally good this year. It has the most rounded perianth of any 2c among the 21 varieties that I grow in this division. Finally, I continue to sing the praises of Dunlop's Snow Dream, a variety that should be much better known. During the 4 years that it has been in my garden, it has been the most consistent, reliable, and durable of all my 2c's. Lifted last summer and replanted much too late, it nevertheless produced its usual abundant crop of beautifully formed long-lasting blooms. As it grows in my garden it has great vigor and increases at a prodigious rate. In addition to all these virtues, it is about a week earlier than most 2c's. Try it — you'll like it!

Of the 3b's with yellow frills, Richardson's Syracuse was, as usual, large and elegantly formed. Silken Sails, Old Satin, Noweta, and Beige Beauty produced nearly flawless blooms (Yes, I know Beige Beauty is really a 3a.) Silken Sails and Noweta have been slow of increase for me, but their blooms are so exquisite that I readily forgive them. Olathe, blooming for the first time here, seems a very worthy addition to the red and white 3b's, particularly in view of its earliness for one of this type and its intriguing olive-green throat.

From the color standpoint, the pinks were mostly a disaster this year. Just as most of them were finally getting set to bloom, we had about 10 days of unseasonably warm dry weather so many were much paler than usual. Romance, taking its time to settle down, "showed its stuff" with some blooms of very high quality despite the relatively pale coloration induced by the warm weather. Some new Richardson pinks have yet to bloom, so I must defer comment on their performance here. Among the Mitsch pinks making their debut here, De Luxe and Canby were outstanding for the quality of their perianths and beautiful proportions. Tangent continues to delight me with its exceptionally white heavy-substanced perianth, contrasting beautifully against an intensely colored cup. Just So, a sibling, has a suggestion of

lavender in the cup as it grows here and also seems to hold much promise as an exhibition variety.

Two Richardson 2a's bloomed for the first time in my garden this year, and both acquitted themselves admirably. Falstaff lived up to its reputation with beautiful form and intense color. Royal Jester, perhaps not quite so precisely formed, was a stunning piece of color. Board's Shining Light, also new for me this year, rivalled Falstaff for perfection of form; but it is quite different in color, having a much paler yellow perianth.

All in all, it was a season of mixed disappointments and delights. As the late Harry Tuggle once said, "Is there any such thing as a 'normal' spring"?

STARS FOR 1972

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Chairman*

As in 1972, in response to frequent requests for the very best daffodils for the United States, we analyzed Symposium returns to find the most widely reported cultivars from gardeners with collections of over 200 varieties.

The ADS has members growing daffodils in six of the USDA climate zones or from Zone 4 with winter lows of 20° below F. to Zone 9, with minimum of 25. However, ADS subdivision is not a climatic one, and in some part of every Region there will be found areas of either Zone 6 or 7, the two zones where all types will thrive. Therefore, we cannot know that this count represents all Zones as well as all Regions.

For the present, and for lack of any other ADS awards to daffodils, the Symposium Committee presents:

STAR DAFFODILS

SYMPOSIUM TOPS FOR ALL REGIONS FOR 1972:

Cultivar	Hybridizer	Votes
Festivity, 2b	Mitsch (1954)	78
Accent, 2b pink	Mitsch (1960)	68
Cantatrice, 1c	Wilson (1936)	54
Arctic Gold, 1a	Richardson (1951)	53
Binkie, 2d	Wolfhagen (1938)	47
Galway, 2a	Richardson (1943)	39

Runners-up are those that miss star designation by one Region:

STARLETS FOR 1972

Cultivar	Hybridizer	Votes	Except Region:
Sweetness, 7a	Favel (1939)	108	Central
Vigil, 1c	Wilson (1947)	42	Northeast
Audubon, 3b	Mitsch (1965)	38	Northeast
Aircastle, 3b	Mitsch (1958)	36	Southeast
Honeybird, 1d	Mitsch (1965)	27	Northeast
Empress of Ireland, 1c	Wilson (1952)	23	Midwest

N. CYCLAMINEUS AND THE MINIATURE DAFFODILS IN DIVISION SIX

By POLLY BROOKS, *Richmond, Virginia*

"There is an old horticultural maxim that if you would really come by a mastery of growing a plant, trace it back to the wild and learn how Mother Nature does it" (Carey E. Quinn, *Daffodils Outdoors and In*, p. 185). This maxim has helped me achieve a fair amount of success with *N. cyclamineus*, which is found growing wild on the banks of small streams and in damp meadows in Portugal and Galicia. In cultivation this species does not do well unless planted in a cool moist spot. This 3-inch self-yellow species was illustrated in 1633 in *Theatrum Florae* but seems to have been lost until it was rediscovered in 1885 by Messrs. Tait and Schmitz (*Daffodil Handbook*, p. 64); it has been cultivated for certain only since that time. The very small white bulbs have very thin skin and deteriorate more rapidly than most species; thus, they should not be kept out of the ground and should be planted as soon as possible after arrival. In recent years the newly bought bulbs take 3 years (for me) to produce fairly adequate bloom. In a twice-tried experiment, I planted 12 bulbs in the coolest and dampest spot in my garden. The first spring, there were two poor blooms, and not all of the bulbs produced foliage. (This could be because the bulbs were collected green and/or too young, in addition to drying out in transit.) The second year there was only one bloom but more foliage. The third year there were 7 or 8 blooms and much good foliage. I could not detect any increase in bulbs, only larger stronger bulbs that produced more and better foliage.

It is said that *N. cyclamineus* seeds readily, but I usually cut my blooms and cannot report how it seeds here. To my knowledge, I have had only one seed pod, several years ago, which I planted and now have two bulbs which have bloomed for 3 years but have not multiplied. This seedling is much like *Jetage* but opens much earlier, is smaller, and is a most perfect little cyclamineus that lasts and lasts. Roberta Watrous wrote in the *Garden Journal* of the New York Botanical Garden (Sept.-Oct. 1958, p.150) "*N. cyclamineus* will grow in damp situations and, if undisturbed, will often seed itself. This species hybridizes easily with other early blooming daffodils, and the hybrids are usually early, long-lasting, all-yellow, with long, rather narrow trumpets." Alec Gray wrote in his book on *Miniature Daffodils* "I think the *N. cyclamineus* hybrids are perhaps the most attractive of all groups of daffodils. Most are early flowering and very durable." They have a mystique all their own. It is my favorite division, perhaps, because generally these flowers are the earliest and outlast all others and can withstand much cold, wind, and rain. So far, the miniatures in Division Six are different enough from each other to be distinguishable and readily recognizable.

Snipe is perhaps the most admired and sought after of any miniature in this division. Whenever a fairly good Snipe appears on a show table, nothing else in that particular class seems to have a chance. Snipe was raised by A. M. Wilson and is the only good white one in the division. Although at one time it was readily available, I do not know where it can be obtained now. Mr. Bootle-Wilbraham wrote me that he will not have it for next fall.

Greenshank is from the same seed pod as Snipe and was registered in the same year (1948). I do not now have Greenshank and have not seen it in

recent years, but I did grow it many years ago, and, as I recall, it was a beautiful pale greenish-yellow with larger and wider trumpet than Snipe.

Mite was registered in 1965 by Mitsch but was listed in his catalog and was grown and shown for many years before that. (I first grew it in about 1958.) This all-yellow cyclamineus can grow rather large and at times has a misshapen trumpet. It is available, dependable, and prolific.

Mitzy (Gray 1955) opens with a cream perianth and primrose cup, then fades to a muddy white. It has an extremely long trumpet, as do all of the foregoing.

Stella Turk (Gray 1958) has a well-proportioned shorter trumpet and is a *N. cyclamineus* × *calcicola* cross. It is an exquisite pale yellow very dainty mini-miniature, and, I think, one of the very best miniatures. It is often double-headed (from *calcicola*). This year in one clump of seven stems, three were double-headed; in another clump four of the eight stems were double-headed.

Jetage (Gray 1957) is a low-growing deep-yellow cyclamineus that looks somewhat like the species but is larger and is a much better flower.

Tête-a-Tête (Gray 1949) is perhaps grown and shown more than any other miniature in this division, in part because of its availability, strong constitution, rapid increase, and the just-right blooming period for most shows. It sometimes throws secondary blooms which extend the season. The bulbs are large and firm. One characteristic of Tête-a-Tête is that the blooms are nearly always perfect and uniform, whether there are three, two, or one per stem — sometimes four. It is interesting that in one patch nearly all the stems bear three blooms and in another patch most stems have single blooms. In my several patches of Tête-a-Tête there are fewer 2's than there are 3's or 1's. This is a Cyclataz selfed, and Cyclataz (several blooms to a stem) comes from *cyclamineus* (one bloom) and Soleil d'Or (several blooms). I personally prefer the one bloom to a stem because it is so distinct and singular and seems more in proportion to the stem. The stem, although sturdy and straight, at times looks a bit too short for the not-too-small three blooms. Are there two strains of Tête-a-Tête? I have noted in the last several years that there seem to be two distinct flowers: one is the most-often-seen streamlined, smooth, long and narrow trumpet; the other one has a funnel-shaped trumpet that is somewhat crinkled at the rim and is much deeper in color than the perianth.

Quince (the only 6b on the ADS list of miniatures) and Jumbly came from the same seed pod as Tête-a-Tête. Quince is smoother, smaller, paler, usually has two blooms per stem, and the petals are reflexed. Jumbly is deeper in color, taller, and the jumbled flowers have very reflexed petals.

Kibitzer 6a and Flyaway 6a, raised by Roberta Watrous of Washington, D.C., are being offered for the first time by Grant Mitsch in his new 1973 catalog. Kibitzer opened here (first year down) at the same time as Mite but is smoother, smaller, has a shorter trumpet, and is a better proportioned flower. If you have seen Mrs. Watrous at daffodil time, you may have seen Flyaway in her lapel; I hope this one will become more plentiful soon.

The Little Gentleman (Scott-Morrison 1948) stands straight trim and tall like a little gentleman and does not have reflexed petals. It is an excellent garden flower that multiplies rapidly and can withstand much rain, wind, cold, sunshine, and drought and outlasts, in good condition, all the others. Usually it does grow too large to be placed with other miniatures on a show

table. When grown crowded in very poor dry soil, it is small enough and still retains that good quality and the little-gentleman look.

"Every garden is different, and every gardener must adapt what he learns to his own conditions and the objects he has in view. Gardening, for the ordinary man, almost alone amongst hobbies, gives scope for the exercise of all those instincts and desires denied expression under the conditions of modern civilization, and the aim and end of all his labours is that most satisfying of all achievements, the creation of beauty." (Alec Gray, *Miniature Daffodils*, p. 52).

DAFFODIL DOINGS NOW THRU SEPTEMBER

By HELEN TRUEBLOOD, *Scottsburg, Indiana*

(From Midwest Region Newsletter of July 1972)

When I want to be sure that a bulb has the best chance to grow, I plant it before October.

The Now part:

Now is the time to dig (a short word—a hard job).

Dig to divide clumps that are overcrowded.

Dig to relocate bulbs that are crowded by other plants.

Dig to prepare new planting areas.

Dig to get rid of whatever you have decided to discard.

While resting from all the digging, decisions should be made.

Decide if bulbs are to be destroyed because of disease. If bulbs are small and healthy, decide how to improve the growing conditions; good drainage and soil improvement are bulb savers.

Decide where to put surplus bulbs. Can they be replanted with new ones, used for trade, donated to a community project, or shared with others?

Decide if bulbs are to be replanted immediately or stored out of the ground until planting time. (I do both and do not know which is best—10 years experience.)

Decide to check all the labels, make new ones, and make notes in the records.

Decisions are made, digging is over—worry a little. Why don't those orders come? How did that high-nitrogen fertilizer get on the bulb beds? Why didn't I raise that bed where water stands? That is enough for me. You may worry more.

I do want to dig early for fall planting. I have more time to provide a good loam that has drainage yet holds moisture. A good mixture can be dug together and allowed to settle. Small holes in hard soil just create wells for water to stand in. The moisture and the nutrients need to be below the bulb if the roots are to use them. You will have won half the battle for excellent bloom when you provide the best possible home for the bulb at planting time.

On the beds where I am not digging I have put some Dieldrin granules where the foliage died down and covered with mulches. I used straw, compost, corncobs, leaves, grass, and some are protected by other plants. They will get some plant food in early springlike days of winter and as blooms fade. I just about left out that little gem of information.

Now you know how much I know about daffodils.

SCARLET LEADER AS A PARENT

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Arlington, Virginia*

In 1933 Mrs. R. O. Backhouse introduced 2a Scarlet Leader. As a garden plant it had the qualities of earliness and excellent substance, the latter enabling it to remain in good condition for several weeks of spring weather. The flower was large and so too was the broad, orange colored cup that made it a colorful addition to any garden. Another of its virtues was its ability to flower year after year undisturbed in one spot and it appeared to be highly disease resistant, both to basal rot and virus infections. However, as a show flower it was not very successful, the perianth being somewhat rough and of a light muddy yellow.

Hoping that its virtues might outweigh its faults I made numerous efforts to use Scarlet Leader as a parent but no seed resulted, either from its use as a pollen parent or a seed parent. Finally, a microscopic examination of its scant pollen showed nearly every grain to be nothing but a dry shell. Thus discouraged I concluded that that daffodil was sterile in spite of the information in *The Daffodil Data Book of the American Daffodil Society* (1965) showing it to have viable pollen. However, an examination of that same book seemed to indicate other breeders had had no better success than I for I found no mention of it as a pollen parent.

Later, in the year when the Society held its convention in Roanoke, Virginia, there was a beautiful collection of daffodils on exhibit, sent by Grant Mitsch. In that group was one flower shown as having Scarlet Leader as a pollen parent. Thus encouraged, I returned home for one more try. In that year I had a row of daffodil Rubra, a 2b origination of an Australian friend of mine, the late H. A. Brown of Victoria who was a breeder of both gladiolus and narcissus. My experience had already shown it to be a prolific seed producer and on that occasion it did not disappoint me. The cross Rubra \times Scarlet Leader produced a good quantity of seed and I am now able to report on the flowering of approximately two dozen seedlings from that cross.

Two characters predominated, the light muddy yellow of the perianth and the striking orange red cup. Unexpected were three plants with thin jonquil-like foliage and small flowers like those frequently resulting when jonquil pollen is used on the large daffodils. However, their colors were as poor as the larger flowers of the cross. Possibly those three could be attributed to a bee who had just visited the jonquil row.

Some might be led to ask if the results of the cross definitely indicated that the seedlings were not the result of selfing of the Rubra flowers. The results were enough like Scarlet Leader to answer the question as to the pollen parent. The results also confirmed the outcome of other crosses where Rubra was used as the seed parent. Rubra does not, except in an occasional seedling, show much influence in the final results of a cross. The pollen parent seems to determine what most of the seedlings will look like when Rubra is the seed parent. The cross Rubra \times Kilworth produced a large number of seedlings, earlier than Kilworth, that looked much more like Kilworth than Rubra. Except for some with slightly whiter perianths, they appeared to be no better than Kilworth.

Growing out of this use of Rubra is the knowledge that it can be used as a test plant to determine the viability of pollen of other daffodils. This

was demonstrated one spring when I made the cross, *Rubra* × *Narcissus cantabricus* subsp. *monophyllus*. Copious quantities of seed resulted and some were distributed to certain ADS members in the summer of 1966. This spring (1973) I have had the first report of a bloom from that cross. If anyone else has bloomed plants from the seed I sent out, I would appreciate a word to that effect.

CORRESPONDENCE

P. KOHLI & CO.

Flower bulbs — Plants — Rare seeds — Cut flowers — Fruits & nuts

Park Road, near Neelam Theatre
Srinagar, Kashmir (India)
February 7, 1973

Mr. George S. Lee, Jr.,
Executive Director,
The American Daffodil Society,
89 Chichester Road,
New Canaan, Conn. 06840

Dear Sir,

May we request you to very kindly send us a sample copy of your Bulletin, its circulation figures and advertisement rates, if you accept advertisements?

Every year we collect seeds, bulbs, and plants of flowering and ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous perennials which grow wild in temperate and alpine regions of Kashmir and Himalayas. We wonder whether our advertising such rare unique exotic seeds, bulbs, and plants of great garden merits will bring us good results from your members.

On a small scale, we are even ready to exchange such seeds and bulbs with such items which may be available for exchange with your members. All seeds and bulbs, etc., will have to be exchanged by air mail on both sides.

Daffodils grow wonderfully in our climate and we have to offer *Narcissus orientalis* bulbs which produce up to 17 highly scented flowers per stem as early as at Christmas time in mild climate and which is the earliest narcissus to bloom. In severe climates, it can easily be forced to bloom indoors at Christmas time.

Anemone biflora, *Colchicum luteum* (the only yellow species of the genus), *Corydalis diphylla*, and *Sternbergia fischeriana* push out their blooms through snow in February and are excellent rock garden plants. *Sternbergia* and probably other items given above too will bloom indoors at Christmas time. These are soon followed by *Gageas*, *Hyacinthus orientalis*, *Tulipa aitchinsonii* (from 11,000 ft.), *T. clusiana* var. *cashmiriana* and *T. stellata* in March, *Alliums* (*loratum*, *griffithii*), *Eremurus himalaicus*, *Irises* of sorts, *Lilium* (*Notholirion*) *thomsonianum* (pink fragrant lily), *Tulipa lanata* (the largest tulip in the world) bloom in April.

Thanking you and looking forward to hearing from you at an early date,
Yours faithfully,
P. N. KOHLI

SOURCES FOR MINIATURES

In connection with the panel discussion on miniatures at Williamsburg, an exhaustive list of sources for bulbs of varieties on the ADS approved list was prepared by Mary Lou Gripshover, the Society's Bulb Broker.

1972 and/or 1973 lists from the following dealers were checked, except as noted:

- B —Broadleigh Gardens, Barr House, Bishops Hull, Taunton, Somerset, England
- Bl —Walter Blom & Zoon, Hillegom, Holland
- D —L. P. Dettman, "Ellimata," Grassy Flat Road, Diamond Creek, Victoria 3089, Australia
- deJ —P. deJager & Sons, Inc., South Hamilton, Mass. 07982
- DM —Daffodil Mart, Gloucester, Va. 23061
- DN —Davenport Nurseries, 42 Campbell St., Geraldine, South Canterbury, New Zealand
- H —J. E. Hancock & Co., Church St., Menzies Creek, Victoria, Australia (1970 list)
- M —Grant E. Mitsch, Daffodil Haven, Canby, Oregon 97013
- MJB —Michael Jefferson-Brown, Whitbourne, Worcester, England (1971 list)
- P —Park Seed Co., Inc., Greenwood, S. Car. 29646
- W —Gerald D. Waltz, P. O. Box 977, Salem, Va. 24153
- Z —G. Zandbergen-Terwegen, Sassenheim, Holland

The following varieties were listed by two or more dealers:

- April Tears—M, B, H, deJ, Z, Bl, DM
- Arctic Morn—B, DN
- Baby Moon—B, H, D, P, deJ, Z, G, Bl, DN
- Baby Star—H, Z
- Bebop—M, B, DM
- Bobbysoxer—M, B, H, MJB, deJ, Z, DM, DN
- Charles Warren—B, H, DM
- Clare—B, DN
- Cyclataz—H, DN
- Demure—B, H, DN, DM
- Frosty Morn—B, DM
- Halingy—B, H, DM
- Hawera—B, H, deJ, Z, Bl, DN, DM
- jonquilla* Flore Pleno—D, deJ, G, DM
- Jumblic—B, H, MJB, Z, DM
- Kehelland—B, H, DN
- Lintie—B, deJ, Z, DM, DN
- Little Beauty—B, P, G, DM
- Little Gem—B, deJ, Z, G, DM
- Marionette—M, DM
- Mary Plumstead—B, DN
- Minnow—B, H, Bl, DM
- minor* var. *pumilus* Plenus—B, H, deJ, DM
- Mite—DM, M
- Mustard Seed—M, DM
- Pease-blossom—B, DM

Pencrerbar—B, H, deJ, Z, DN, DM
 Quince—B, DN, DM
 Sea Gift—B, H, DN
 Stafford—H, MJB, DN
 Sundial—B, D, MJB, Z, DM, DN
 Tête-a-Tête—B, H, MJB, Z, DM, DN
 The Little Gentleman—B, H, D, DN, DM
 Tweeny—B, H
 Wee Bee—M, B, H, DM, Z
 W. P. Milner—B, MJB, deJ, Z, G, Bl, DM
 Wren—B, DN
 Xit—B, DM

Species and wild forms:

asturiensis—B, MJB, deJ, Z, Bl, DM
bulbocodium (various)—B, H, D, P, deJ, Z, Bl, DM
calcicola—B, MJB, DM
Canaliculatus—B, H, D, P, deJ, Z, Bl, DM
cyclamineus—B, H, MJB, P, deJ, Z, Bl, DM
jonquilla—B, D, MJB, W, P, deJ, Z, Bl, DM
juncifolius—B, H, deJ, Z, Bl, DM
 × *macleayi*—B, DM
minor (various)—B, deJ, Z, Bl, DM
rupicola—B, Z, DM
scaberulus—B, Z, DM
 × *tenuior*—B, P, DM
triandrus (various)—B, P, deJ, Z, Bl, DM
watieri—B, DM

The following were offered by only one dealer:

Cobweb, Doublebois, Eystettensis, Flomay, Flute, Jetage, Kenellis, Lively
 Lady, Mitzzy, Nylon, Pango, Paula Cottell, Picoblanco, Poppet,
 Rockery Gem, Rosaline Murphy, Rupert, Segovia, Sennocke, Shrew,
 Snipe, Stella Turk, Tanagra, Tarlatan, Tosca, *tazetta* subsp. *bertolonii*
 —Broadleigh
 Bagatelle, Lilliput, Minidaf, Piccolo—Gerritsen
 Kidling—Daffodil Mart
 Curlylocks, Flyaway, Kibitzer, Small Talk—Mitsch
 Hors d'Oeuvre, Taffeta—Hancock
fernandesii—Jefferson-Brown

No sources were found for the following: Agnes Harvey, Angie, Bowles's
 Bounty, Elfhorn, Greenshank, Hifi, Jessamy, Little Prince, Marychild, Mini-
 cycla, Morwenna, Muslin, Picarillo, Pixie, Pixie's Sister, Poplin, Raindrop,
 Rockery Beauty, Rockery White, Shrimp, Skiffle, Sneezy, Snug, Soltar, Sun
 Disc, Wideawake, Yellow Xit; species and wild forms: *atlanticus*, *cantabricus*,
 × *dubius*, *gaditanus*, *hedraeanthus*, *jonquilla* var. *minor*, *jonquilloides*,
pseudo-narcissus subsp. *alpestris*, *pseudo-narcissus* subsp. *bicolor*.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The annual roster of members which will accompany the September Journal will be limited to those in good standing on July 1 when typing the copy begins. Those who have received a yellow warning slip or postcard final notice and have not responded before that date by payment of their dues will not be listed. The typing proceeds through the states in alphabetical order and once a state is completed, there can be no change. Each year a few members return to good standing just too late to get their names on the published roster.

* * * * *

We are too cautious to take a position on the women's liberation movement, but we do find merit in the term Ms for single women or for those who prefer not to disclose their marital status. Hereafter, when no other information is available we shall use their neutral term in listing and addressing new members.

* * * * *

With the delivery of mail somewhat slower than it was in the days of the Pony Express, complaints of non-receipt of the *Journal* are becoming more frequent. It is a problem affecting all plant societies, whose publications seem to be at the bottom of the postal totem pole, well below the TLC given junk mail. The *Journal* is normally mailed during the first ten days of the month of issue, i.e., March, June, September, and December. In our experience delivery is eventually made in almost every case (provided we are informed of any change in address) and we suggest that members exercise patience and not notify the office of non-receipt of an issue before the end of the month following the month of issue; in other words, waiting at least six or seven weeks from the time of mailing. Since the delays appear to be primarily local, receipt of a copy by one member does not mean that another member living nearby may not have to wait some time before her copy is delivered.

* * * * *

In the March issue of the Journal we reported (page 154) that we had been told "The Little Bulbs," by Elizabeth Lawrence, long out of print, had been reprinted and could be obtained from S. G. Phillips in New York for \$6.95 plus 28¢ postage.

Our information was incorrect, as to both the reprinting and the price. Several members have reported that they received, in response to their orders, copies of the original edition, published by Criterion Books, Inc. in 1957, and refunds reflecting the difference between the price we quoted and the price printed on the book jacket, \$4.00.

— GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

FROM THE EDITOR

The Editor takes advantage of this bit of space to urge all members to send short comments on cultivars or species that impressed them this year.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(A complete list of current officers and directors will be published in the Roster, to be issued in September.)

The following elections or appointments were made or announced at the Convention:

General officers were reelected or reappointed, as were most of the regional vice presidents.

Regional Vice Presidents: Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover to succeed Mrs. Verne E. Trueblood in Midwest Region; K. Haines Beach to succeed Mrs. Wm. L. Brown in Central Region.

Directors at Large: Mrs. William D. Owen and Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson were elected for three-year terms ending in 1976.

Regional Directors, for terms ending 1976 unless otherwise noted: New England, Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr.; Northeast, Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond; Middle Atlantic, Mrs. Alfred T. Gundry, Jr.; Southeast, Mrs. T. E. Tolleson; Midwest, Mrs. Eugene Kleiner (term ending 1975), Miss Virginia Wolff; Southern, Mrs. Raymond L. Roof; Central, David E. Karnstedt; Southwest, Mrs. Charles Dillard; Pacific, Mrs. James G. Craig.

Committee Chairman: Public Relations, Mrs. Merton S. Yerger.

Nominating Committee for 1974: Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor, Va., Chairman; Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright, Tenn.; Mrs. Goethe Link, Ind.; Mr. Jack S. Romine, Calif.; Mrs. James J. Tracey, Pa.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS, APRIL 12 AND 14

(Abridged from Report of Secretary)

50 directors were present.

Regional reports were given from eight of the nine regions.

Committee chairmen reported as follows:

Awards: Mrs. Simms is working on her complete show report, which will appear in the September *Journal*.

Classification: Mrs. Walker and her committee are studying the number of registered daffodils in Divisions 4, 5, 6, and 7, as well as 1d, 2d, 3d, and 11, to see if further subdivision might be warranted.

Data Bank: Dr. and Mrs. Throckmorton have individually numbered by hand 8502 daffodils in re-creating the data bank. Orders for information from the data bank should be directed to the Executive Director, Mr. Lee, who will give estimates and collect payments for desired lists. The ADS is sending Dr. Throckmorton to discuss the use of color in classification with the RHS.

Editor of Journal: Mrs. Watrous has completed five years as Editor. She is still seeking interesting information on daffodils for use in the *Journal*.

Health and Culture: Mr. Wheeler's report is being published elsewhere in this issue.

Judges: Mrs. Cox reported 219 accredited judges, 25 new ones since last spring. The committee for the judges' handbook will report in the fall.

Membership: Mrs. Thompson reported 1489 members from 45 states, the District of Columbia, and overseas.

Miniatures: Mr. Larus reported that the function of his committee is to encourage the growing of miniatures. Any member wishing to have a variety added to the approved list should contact him before October.

Photography: Mrs. Ford reported 10 daffodil slide rentals. She needs slides of certain miniatures and of arrangements. Next season she will have slides of English and Irish shows.

Public Relations: Miss Hill reported increased growing of the variety Peeping Tom as a result of her activities with the Garden Writers Association of America.

Publications: Mrs. Ticknor mentioned the new booklet, "A Brief Guide to Growing and Showing Daffodils," intended for new members. The December issue of the *Journal* dealing with old-garden daffodils has been especially well received.

Registrations: Mrs. Anderson has already received five registrations. Her complete report will appear in the fall.

Schools: Mrs. Link reported that two schools will be held this spring.

Symposium: Mrs. Capen urged return of the symposium ballots early after the flowering season. She stressed the value of reports from both large and small growers and from hybridizers.

Test Gardens: Mrs. Thomson asked for donations of bulbs.

The Society has accepted the Matthew Fowlds medal for presentation at National shows. Details for eligibility will be given final approval at the Fall Board meeting.

The 1974 Convention will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18-20.

The 1976 Convention will be held in Philadelphia, Pa.

The 1973 Fall Board Meeting will be in Atlanta, Georgia, October 26-27.

"WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?"

Your Bulb Broker has received the following requests since the last issues of the *Journal*. If you can spare one of these bulbs, please write directly to the person concerned. And send your requests for hard-to-find cultivars to Mary Lou Gripshover, 2917 North Star Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43221.

CULTIVAR

2b Pink Lace

9 Sidelight

9 Tannahill

1a Garron

2c Castle of Mey

2c Truth

3b Columbine

3b Mystic

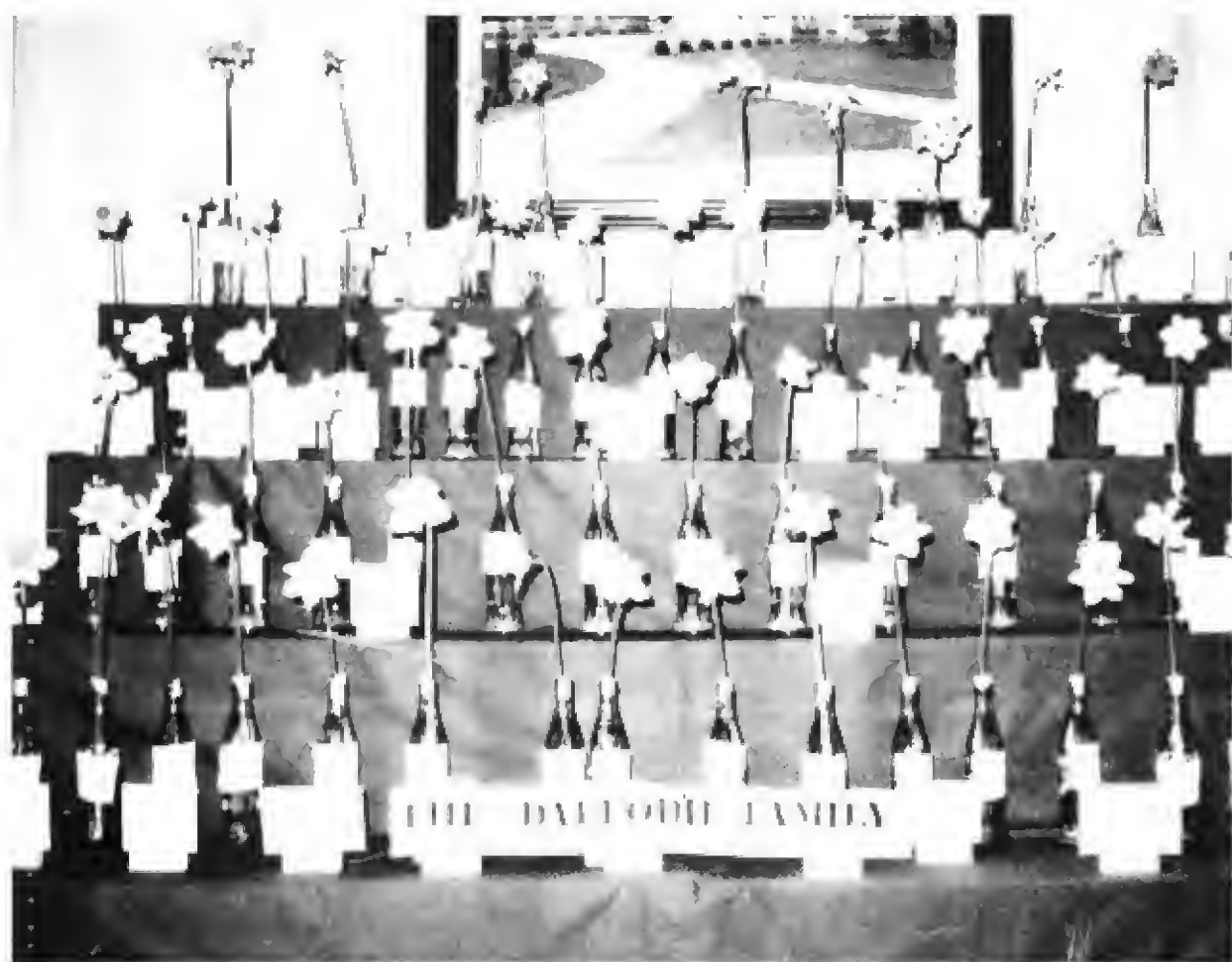
3c Foggy Dew

WANTED BY

Mrs. Richard Bell, 1083 Wyandotte Rd.,
Columbus, Ohio 43212

Mrs. Merton Yerger, Box 97,
Princess Anne, Md. 21853

Robert C. Moncure, Route 2, Box 462,
Lancaster, Va. 22503



Mrs. Zurbrigg's Bank Display

HERE AND THERE

From Mrs. Reade of Carneairn Daffodils, who brought a display of her daffodils with her to Williamsburg, comes this message: "A reluctant traveller from Ireland would like to thank all the members of the ADS and others who made a first visit to the States such a memorable occasion and showed so much kindness and friendliness."

After the daffodil show scheduled by garden clubs in Radford, Virginia, was cancelled because of unfavorable weather, Mrs. Lloyd Zurbrigg arranged to put on a one-woman daffodil display in a local bank. For three weeks she supplied fresh blooms daily or every other day, labeled with name, classification, and the characteristics of the various divisions, to illustrate "The Daffodil Family." She comments: "I have been told by the bank staff that hundreds of people have studied these flowers and have expressed much pleasure from seeing them. Many did not know there were so many different kinds. Of course the miniatures really surprised them." Garden club members who previously grew only trumpets "finally admitted they had to buy other divisions in order to have a continual blooming season for a longer period. Therefore I have made up a selected list of daffodils from each division which are low in cost, and all the garden clubs in the area are going to place orders through me to some of our leading dealers."

The American Horticultural Society reprinted our note, "Narcissus, not Daffodils, to U. S. Customs," in its News & Views of February 1973.

Since our last issue newsletters have been received from three regions, two local societies, and The Australian Daffodil Society. The Middle Atlantic letter of February revived memories of a very enjoyable fall meeting at Staunton, Virginia. The Midwest letter of March welcomed an impressive number of new members. Four shows, a judging school, and Daffodil Day at the Link garden in Indiana promised an eventful daffodil season. The New England letter of March includes notes on growing species and a questionnaire on the desires of members to guide Regional Vice President and Editor Mrs. Charles H. Anthony.

Are there regional newsletters we do not receive?

The Washington Daffodil Society celebrated the early season with a luncheon meeting in Alexandria, Virginia on March 24. Blooms sent by Grant Mitsch were a feature. The March newsletter brought news also of daffodil personalities, shows, books, and forthcoming bulb order. The Central Ohio Daffodil Society announced a show, a May meeting, a bulb sale, and a judging school. The editor asked each member to write a short paragraph about the flower that impresses her more than any other this year. We look forward to reprinting some of the resulting comments in a future issue of the *Journal*. The Maryland Daffodil Society put on a workshop two weeks before their show. Their 1973 Bulb List featured four collections, one offering six bulbs from Divisions 4-8, and another six American-bred cultivars.

The Australian Daffodil Society News Letter of November 1972, 19 legal-size pages, included several pages of material from ADS. Unfortunately the information on dues was not the most recent, and did not show the special rate for overseas members. Most of the issue was devoted to reports of winners in 13 shows in Australia and New Zealand.

The Daffodil Society (formerly the Midland Daffodil Society), founded in 1898, has suffered in recent years from insufficient membership and rising expenses. One step taken to increase interest in daffodils and potential membership has been to grant affiliation to interested local horticultural societies in England and Northern Ireland, 38 of which are listed in the November 1972 issue of the Society's *Journal*. (One is New Scotland Yard (Civil Staff) Horticultural Society, Albert Embankment, London.) Another innovation was to join with Solihull Horticultural Society in presenting a "Welcome to Spring" show at a nursery and garden center where attendance of several thousand could be expected. This show would take the place of the former Birmingham show. All the daffodil classes were to be the responsibility of The Daffodil Society, and emphasis was to be placed on novice and amateur classes.

WHO FLOWERS *NARCISSUS POETICUS* L. FLORE PLENO (HORT.) (ALBUS PLENUS ODORATUS)?

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, Arlington, Virginia

After seeing beautiful bunches of that Scotch-grown daffodil in London's Covent Garden Market I decided to try that cultivar in my own garden. One and a half dozen bulbs were imported and planted in the autumn of 1971. What they did in the spring of 1972 I do not know since I was out of the country at the time and missed the whole daffodil season.

Now another spring has come and with it wonderful colors in the red

and orange cups. But as this is written on May 3 the season has come to an end except for two fading blooms of *Narcissus poeticus* subspecies *poeticus* var. *recurvus*. I had been expecting 19 beautiful and fragrant blooms of *Albus Plenus Odoratus* to finish the season but this afternoon's visit to the garden brought only disappointment in the form of 19 browning bud sheaths.

Some years ago the ADS established the Thompson Prize to encourage the production of a new fragrant double, free-blooming, white daffodil. We are surely in need of such a cultivar but as yet I have not heard of any seedling being offered in the competition for that prize.

When the prize was announced I began to work toward it but without any feeling of optimism, using *Falaise* as the principal seed parent. Unfortunately seed production has been scant and the resulting seedlings even fewer. To date I have bloomed only two doubles, one an accident of no value from a cross of *Binkie* × *Narcissus jonquilla*, and the other from the mating of 3b *Algeciras* × *Acropolis*. The result of this cross was a good white perianth with a center of a few orange red petaloids. My conclusion: someone a lot younger than I better work on this one!

Editor's note: Does anyone else have something to tell us about his or her results in breeding for the Thompson Prize?

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

Is it advisable to replant freshly harvested bulbs? This question came up in one of the Robins. I am fearful that the answers I gave were inadequate. In thinking further on this subject I decided there are too many variables for anyone to give straightforward answers.

Did the bulbs mature and ripen properly before digging? Some growers tell me that they often dig their bulbs soon after blooming and replant with satisfactory results. I have discovered that bulb roots disappear when the season is a dry one. Again, I have observed roots to be in continued activity all summer long when there was ample moisture. Possibly one can succeed with early harvesting and replanting when the soil is moist and cool. In my area this procedure would be risky.

The time for harvesting bulbs is important. If bulbs are harvested in late summer I suspect immediate planting would be successful. If there is an early harvest due to an early cessation of rain in late spring, there would be a greater element of risk in early planting. In my judgment the soil temperatures do much to determine the success or failure of early planting. The moisture content of the soil is also a contributing factor. One must remember that soil organisms are active during the summer. Some of these are quite harmful and damage a daffodil bulb.

In my area I do not recommend planting immature bulbs immediately after harvest. For many varieties the risk is too great. Again, bulbs of some of our older varieties seem indestructible. Last summer I dug bulbs of *Twink* and *Hera*. Some of these were overlooked, and were left lying on top of the ground all summer long. When the fall rains came they were ready to root, even though they were lying on top of the ground.

I suppose the constitution of the variety must also come in for some consideration. Some varieties just will not remain long in my garden when left

in the ground. I find I must order and reorder if I wish to retain a variety. Some years ago I had two lovely clumps of Peeping Tom in separate locations. They both disappeared in one season. Later I purchased one bulb of Nazareth. This bulb gave me a fine increase, and later these bulbs were lifted and replanted. There were more than two dozen bulbs. They did well for several years. A year ago, the entire lot disappeared. I had similar luck with Prowess. I have had this variety well over 10 years. Bulbs were lifted and replanted. That was about six years ago, and I had regarded it to be among the best of my varieties. This spring the entire planting disappeared. I have no explanation for this behavior.

The procedure that I like best for my Southern Region is to lift the bulbs some time after they have matured. The time can be throughout the summer but before rooting begins in the late summer. I like to place these bulbs in the open mesh bags that one gets from the grocery store. I hang the bags in a location out of the sun where there is good circulation of air. Sometimes I will tie the bags to tree limbs and leave them for the summer. I seldom have many spoiled bulbs. Dr. Tom Throckmorton prefers a more sophisticated style of bulb storage. He prefers pantyhose. Some of our women Robin members state that they use hose for this purpose. Since these garments are not so prevalent around my house, I find it preferable to stay with my open mesh bags that come with potatoes or onions.

Why do we have bulb losses during the summer? I suppose the easiest answer to give is that some varieties do not have the constitution that others have. I favor a vegetative ground cover which acts as an insulator from the summer heat and which will use up the excess soil moisture. In freshly prepared soil, the temperatures will often range up to as high as 180° F.

PROBLEMS IN DAFFODIL GROWING

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Chairman, Committee on Health and Culture*

The Society's Committee on Health and Culture receives many and varied questions from the members. They range from a question on how to supply potassium (potash) for hungry daffodils to questions about mites encountered on the bulbs. The question on potassium was the easier to answer since that element can be had by the use of either potassium chloride or potassium sulphate.

Mite questions are usually more difficult to handle. Insufficient identification of the organisms creates the problem. Unfortunately, many state and county officials do not go beyond the word "mite" when they are presented with the problem. That identification does not give the members much help since two different mites are found with daffodil bulbs, one being of little importance while the other can do serious damage to bulbs stored and grown under warm conditions.

The first, the ordinary bulb mite, is usually nothing more than a scavenger working on bulbs injured by nematodes, bulb flies, basal rot, or even digging tools. Avoid such injuries and the bulb mite will have very little to support his activities.

The second, the bulb scale mite, is a true parasite, being able to do serious injury as it feeds between the scales of bulbs stored or grown under warm

conditions. A hot water dip at 110° F. for 2 hours is the only practical way the average gardener can fight this important pest. Commercial growers deal with it successfully by using methyl bromide fumigation when they have significant infestations.

One Society member wrote to report damping-off of her daffodil seedlings of the first year's growth. She usually planted her seeds in pots in potting soil, topped off by builders sand. Among the chemicals recommended to her were Captan and Terraclor, to be used in accordance with the directions found on the packages. However, any members using such chemicals should do so only after a preliminary test on a few plants. A final suggestion for damping-off control recommended the use of milled sphagnum moss for topping off instead of sand since that moss has proven fungicidal properties.

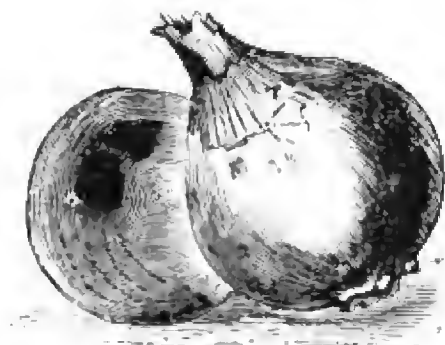
Probably the thing that causes the most sorrow for the Society's members is the discovery of virus symptoms in a very desirable and expensive daffodil cultivar. When that happens the Health and Culture Committee can do little more than offer sympathy and recommend its immediate destruction or banishment to a distant part of the garden so aphids will not carry inoculum from it to the main daffodil planting. At the same time we do warn against too hasty roguing for conditions other than definite yellow stripe and white streak infections. Too often non-infectious discolorations, blotches, or leaf malformations have condemned a good daffodil to unjustified execution.

Bulb flies and basal rot cause the members their share of grief. One of the best things to be done to reduce losses from those two things is to avoid planting infested or infected bulbs. The chairman's article on that subject appeared in the Journal for June 1968 (Vol. IV, No. 4). The foregoing statement is made in spite of the existence of the chemicals Benlate and Mertect. Experience of the members may later show we can expect those two compounds to significantly reduce basal rot. On that matter reports by members who use the chemicals will help us to evaluate their worth as bulb treatments. Let us know whether you believe they have or have not reduced your basal rot losses. Early tests showed that for really good protection the chemicals should be used within 48 hours after the lifting of the bulbs.



THE FLOWER.

"In beautie and in its braverie there is no bulbed flower like the Daffodil."



THE ROOT.

"Clean and round,
Heavy and sound,
In every bulb a flower."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(On the subject of old-garden daffodils, which seem to have considerable appeal to our members)

From Elizabeth Lawrence, Charlotte, North Carolina:

I wonder if you can tell anything from the mangled remains (I am sure) [and they were] of these exquisite little daffodils, with the bright green foliage. They came up from a thick clump of bright green leaves. I have no idea where they came from unless from among some old daffodils I got from Miss Susie Monroe last fall, from an advertisement in the Virginia Department of Agriculture & Commerce Bulletin. The trumpet is about three-fourths of an inch long, the starry segments one inch. The trumpet comes out very pale yellow and becomes almost off-white. It bloomed March 21. In the same spot, I found, about a week earlier, a similar flower, but with the very straight trumpet as long as the petals. The trumpet came out a real primrose yellow, and then turned as white as the crystalline petals. The position of both flowers is upward, not downward. The scent is delicate, scarcely discernible.

I thought old-daffodil seekers might like Miss Susie's address; it is The Plains, Virginia 22191. She advertises "old trumpet daffodils, single or double." I expected all singles to be Trumpet Major, but as the place is a very old one, I am sure the bulbs are as mixed up as mine. Miss Susie lives on a wooded hilltop above the ruins of an old stone mill—her grandfather's, I think. It is just down the road from Mittie Wellford's grandfather's house, Montrose, where Mittie's sister still lives, and she took me to see her. It was when the sweet rocket was at its height and it covers the hillside, and goes on down the road in the ditches.

Another of my Market Bulletin friends is Mrs. Ethel Harmon, Saluda, South Carolina, who sent me what she called "*N. moschatus*, all white, very rare." She is over 80 now, and can't do much, but still sends me bulbs and plants. She sent me bulbs last fall, and this may be it. I wrote about it in The Little Bulbs (p. 54), the smallest of all, and the last to bloom, soon after the middle of March. I had asked her to send me more last fall, but she said when she went to dig, there was a hole in the ground where the daffodils had been. She said these and other things had been stolen when she was away. On one of my old lists she lists Golden Spur. She also once listed Queen of Spain. Last year she sent me "Lady Manor," which I took to be Lady Diana Manners—it didn't bloom. Perhaps this is some old bulb she calls Lady Manor. How I have gone down about labels and I have never found any kind that doesn't get lost sooner or later.

I am sorry not to be able to go to Williamsburg—I broke my other knee.

And from Isabel Bunten Watts, Fayetteville, Arkansas:

We also have collected what I have called, and judges have called *N. moschatus* in old gardens in southern Arkansas, near Texarkana and Hope, at Russelville (central Arkansas), and in northwest Arkansas near the Missouri border. Want a new name? At Russelville it was called "Adam and Eve"—why?—"because in shame it always hangs its head"! Guess it is your "Silver Bells." For a long time we just called it "the white nodder."

From southern Arkansas we have collected two *N. × jonquilla* (again

judges have accepted this), one with a short cup, one or two flowers, all yellow at first, cup becoming lighter, flowers about the size of a quarter or slightly less, leaves narrow, fatter, definite midrib; in all 10 to 12 inches high, blooming at midseason. We sent this to de Graaff for identification 30 years ago. He said he had seen it, had no name for it, said there was no call for miniatures at that time, and suggested we call it what we liked—so we called it Debbie, for our daughter.

The other one has similar flowers, two to three, only more pointed perianth parts, the color of the cup remaining constant. The height is about 10 inches, but the leaves are flattened and tend to sprawl on the ground about the base of the stem. This also was collected in the Hope area and "named" "Grace's Droopy Drawers" when it came to us.

We have *N. poeticus* L. Flore Pleno from southern Arkansas and two tazettas much like Grand Monarque; one is white and somewhat more tender than the other (deep cream or pale yellow). The former insists on sending up leaves before Christmas, which usually are brown through part of their length at blooming time, as our cold weather comes after Christmas.

We have *N. × biflorus* from Drum Point, near Solomons Island, Maryland (once great fields of it, called "the lily fields"), from southern Arkansas, from eastern Oklahoma, always from old gardens.

Near Hope there was a proving ground during World War II; all houses in the area were torn down, but one can still see their locations by the daffodils (particularly what we used to call *jonquilla simplex*), which have spread by seed (they won't seed here) and bulblet over as much as half an acre. There has been segregation according to blooming period; we have an early, a midseason, and a late type. It is easy to see how all sorts of hybrids could arise under such conditions.

There are other daffodils to be found, downstate, than these—some we have. Lenten Lily is here by the million, called "Easter lilies" here.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

From the Hybridizing Robin

There are so many variables that contribute to germination — good or poor — that I think it practically impossible to design a well controlled study. I've been playing around with mixed open pollinated seed, probably of little value for producing good daffodils; I would not have risked my own hand crossed seed in the same way. However, several very simple things are suggested that I intend to use on my own seed and I would like some of you to try this year. If you have seed lots of over 200, divide the seed lot and plant half as you usually do and with the other half try:

1. Plant as soon as harvested — within 2 or 3 weeks.
2. Use more nitrogen, either in seedbed or soak seeds ½ hour in .2% KNO_3 or a balanced liquid (Rose) fertilizer diluted to the same concentration of N.
3. Dust seeds with Rootone (or some other rooting compound). Dusting seeds after the half-hour soak makes them easier to plant and more fungicide clings to the seed.

— W. A. BENDER

There is a lot of concern about planting mixes. Each one will have to use the best mix possible with the materials available in his area. Certainly it is

a long time to blooming, even with the best of cultural conditions. In his article, Murray Evans advocated the use of Blue Whale but I imagine it is only available here in the Northwest. Bob Jerrell uses a treated redwood sawdust in his mix and finds it satisfactory, but how widely available is this product? Glenn Dooley says he uses garden soil, commercial planting mix, and peat moss, then plants in pots and places them in a cold-frame so that they can have protection from the cold. Bill Ticknor describes his method of planting seed in the *Journal*, June 1971, page 213. He uses garden soil, compost, and sand, with a small amount of added fertilizer. Then, for his conditions, he put his plastic pots in a coldframe to protect them from the weather. So each one has to work out a soil mix from what is available, but the general idea seems to be to make a mix that is not too heavy-textured, will not dry out fast, and will furnish adequate nutrients. Then, if your climate requires it, give cold weather protection in some manner.

— GEORGE E. MORRILL

From the Seed Broker.

Once more, hopefully, daffodil seeds will be available to ADS members. Mr. Charles Culpepper of Arlington, Virginia, the chief source of our seeds, is in poor health and it is not certain that his bountiful crop of seeds will be collected. Interested members should send their requests, but don't include any stamps. Members who have seed to share can send them to the Daffodil Seed Broker. Requesters and donors should write to William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Virginia 22042.

GOD'S GREATEST GIFT TO MAN

From National Daffodil Society of New Zealand 1972 Annual Reports

About a week before the last National Show, I was lifting stray bulbs from the beds, when I realized that I could use some of the foliage for staging purposes. I placed about six bulbs, with roots intact, into an old one-gallon paint tin with about 4 inches of water, meaning to cut the foliage later for the show. I forgot all about them at show time and secured the foliage elsewhere. On my return from the show I found that the rain had filled the tin with water and the bulbs were in full flower. I left them undisturbed and later noticed some seed pods filling out. I poured off some of the water so that the bulbs were just covered and they continued to flourish.

About mid-October I reduced the water still further, almost to the base of the bulbs and later as the foliage tended to ripen I gradually lowered the water. The bulbs were dried off about the normal time and were quite sound, although smaller than bulbs grown in soil, but if fertilizer had been provided perhaps they would have been larger. There was no sign of basal rot or other fungus disease present.

At the National Show I was given two flowers of Dear Me to use for pollen. I placed one in a jar of water and took it down to the daffodil patch, used its pollen and forgot about it. A fortnight later the flower had withered and there was a fat green seed pod. Although the base of the stem decayed to a brown jelly-like mass, the pod continued to grow and eventually produced six fully developed seeds, which have now been planted.

If the meaning of the title has escaped your attention then I am pleased to advise you that it is H₂O.

—P. P.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SYMPOSIUM FOR 1972

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Chairman*

All ADS members are invited to report their 25 favorite daffodils based on performance in their own gardens for at least three years. On the basis of these returns we compile and report the Symposium of daffodil performance in America.

This year, almost half the reports have been based on collections of from 100 to 300 varieties. Less than a fourth are from members growing 100 or less, while an equivalent number grow from 300 to 600. Eighteen of our reporters made their selections from collections of from 600 to more than 1500.

We welcome reports from large gardens and small, from fanciers and beginners. From the former we learn which of the newest are proving garden-worthy, while the latter's selections help the newcomer to daffodils. Especially welcome are the reports from hybridizers. No group are better evaluators than the successful hybridizers; they have the keenest eyes of all, and I am happy to tell you that this Symposium includes the opinions of many of them.

The Symposium is the one activity of the ADS open to all members — and without leaving home. Returns vary in proportion to the activity of the Regional Chairman, appointed by the respective RVP's.

For 1972, regional results were as follows:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Percentage return</i>
Middle Atlantic	Mrs. R. L. Armstrong	23.25
Southern	Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas	16.3
Southwest	Mrs. James K. Kerr	14.5
Central	Miss Mary Becker	12.8
New England	Mrs. Robert L. Zellman	12
Midwest	Miss Virginia Wolff	9.75
Southeast	Mrs. W. S. Simms	9.5
Pacific	Mr. Willard C. Essex	7.5
Northeast	no appointee	5

An error was made in last year's report. Middle Atlantic returns were stated to be 7.9% rather than the correct 12.6%.

First-time reports came this year from Cape Cod, Louisiana, Nevada, and comments from Michigan and Minnesota with promises of reports when three seasons have passed. We also hear regularly from some areas on the fringe of usual daffodil-growing areas: Nova Scotia, British Columbia, New Mexico, and Arizona. We still hope to hear from other states with sparse membership: Colorado (3), Delaware (15), Florida (9), Idaho (2), Maine (1), Montana (1), New Hampshire (3), Rhode Island (2), South Dakota (2), Utah (2), Vermont (7), Wisconsin (2).

Those who reported required 757 different daffodils to fulfill their favorite 25. The cultivars ranged in age from a number of really ancient ones, long off the market — their inclusion being an obvious tribute to their stamina — to some very new.

Tabulation follows the official classification; the largest classes have been subdivided this year with the help of our Data Bank. In each category

daffodils receiving most votes are ranked to 7th place. In parenthesis is the 1971 position. N stands for Novelty and refers to the newer ones mentioned as having been reported last year but not among the first seven.

The number of varieties of cultivars and the number of ballots reveal the relative popularity of each section:

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
1a Lemon trumpet			
1. Luna Moth (3)	15	5. Moonshot (2)	9
2. Grapefruit (4)	14	6. Hunters Moon	5
3. Moonmist (1)	11	7. Mulatto (6)	4
4. Moonstruck (5)	10		

In this group the only surprise to me is the repeated inclusion of Grapefruit, inasmuch as whenever I bought it, it had virulent yellow stripe. (Someone must have some clean stock.) Others of that vintage, but healthier here, are Mulatto, Hunters Moon, and Moongold. Newcomer to the list, which this year named 14 for a total of 39, is Honeymoon (Mitsch 1969).

1a Gold trumpet			
1. Arctic Gold (2)	64	5. Irish Luck (7)	10
2. Kingscourt (1)	51	6. Unsurpassable	9
3. Viking (4)	30	7. Inca Gold (N)	8
4. Ulster Prince (3)	19	7. Slieveboy (5)	8

No novelties appeared this year among the 42 gold trumpets that drew 284 tallies, thus putting these in sixth place, immediately following the all-pink cups.

1b Bicolor trumpet			
1. Trousseau (2)	34	5. Descanso (5)	12
2. Prologue (1)	30	6. Content	10
3. Preamble (3)	23	6. Effective (6)	10
4. Ballygarvey (4)	14		

168 votes were divided among 24 varieties. Downpatrick from Mr. Dunlop is outpacing his Ballywalter and Newcastle. Appearing for the first time is Murray Evans's Jet Set (1972).

1c White trumpet			
1. Cantatrice (1)	79	5. Mount Hood (5)	23
2. Vigil (2)	47	6. Rashee (4)	22
3. Empress of Ireland (3)	42	7. Panache (N)	13
4. Beersheba (6)	26		

29 white trumpets received 311 votes, making this class fourth in popularity among ADS members. Because of the continuing dominance of Mr. Wilson in this group, it is particularly interesting that Mr. Evans's Celilo (1968) received 9 votes, right after Glenshesk and Broughshane.

1d Reverse bicolor trumpet

1. Honeybird (1)	45	5. Entrancement (5)	11
2. Lunar Sea (2)	28	6. Rus Holland	6
3. Spellbinder (4)	23	7. Rich Reward	2
4. Nampa (3)	13		

This class has really emigrated and colonized. Of the eight receiving 129 votes, all but the original Spellbinder and Mr. Dettmann's Rus Holland are from Grant Mitsch, the latest being his Rich Reward (1968).

2a All yellow large cup

1. Galway (1)	64	5. St. Keverne	10
2. Ormeau (2)	51	6. Butterscotch (6)	7
3. Camelot (3)	28	7. Sun Bird	6
4. Carlton (4)	25		

Someone said at Williamsburg that if Mr. Dunlop had never done another thing for daffodils than to produce Ormeau, his fame would be secure and his work justified. We regret his decision to retire and wish him and his family happiness in their new venture. There were 24 of this group that garnered 217 ballots, the newest being Oneonta (Evans, 1968).

2a Yellow with large cup, orange or red predominating

1. Ceylon (1)	82	5. Foxhunter	17
2. Court Martial (2)	25	6. Paracutin (3)	16
3. Fortune (5)	20	7. Flaming Meteor (7)	15
3. Vulcan (3)	20		

Is it not amazing how Fortune, the original of this biggest class, stays right up there, with 70 varieties dividing 390 votes? At one time the name was followed in the registry by about 80 varieties carrying the sire's name — Fortune's "This and That." Now there are few. Of these, for landscaping, try to find Fortune's Bowl, It and Rustom Pasha, both with excellent pose, will gratify.

With Fiery Flame (1962) and Pinza (1962) Mrs. Richardson is carrying on the family tradition of producing top-flight 2a's. The front runner may soon be Falstaff (1960), which in spite of a substantial price — remember our 3-years testing rule — drew 14 votes, right after Mitsch's Flaming Meteor (1962). From Ulster came Willie Dunlop's Moneymore (1960).

Oregon was also represented in this most popular of all classes by Smiling Maestro (Mitsch, 1967) and Multnomah (Evans, 1971).

Class 2b included 160 cultivars, receiving a total of 976 ballots. This represents 22% of the cultivars and 56% of the ballots cast. In many assemblages of daffodils, especially in large show collections, this class includes an even greater percentage. I believe it is less here because so many ADS members are eclectic in their daffodil tastes and like to include favorites from many classes.

Still, even only 160 varieties of one official RHS class are not easy to subdivide, like with like, and so it seemed a good place to test our computer classification. Therefore, this year in this class I am relying on Samantha II to be my Classification Chairman.

Samantha, as was explained in detail in the March Journal, sees six colors: white, yellow, orange, red, green, pink; and three cup sections. And, in her infinite computer wisdom, she is well aware that no daffodil hybridizers have yet caught up with the 165 subclasses these could make. It will take the hybridizers a few more years (thank goodness) before we have the Samantha-possible red center, green middle, pink edge, or other monstrosity.

So, getting to work on 2b, Samantha first listed all that had but one color in cup. White and green being impossible, we were left with red, orange, yellow, pink. We find we have: 10 red, 14 orange, 32 yellow, 37 pink.

Of the possible subdivisions remaining, we find that this "show" includes 12, too many for separate classes. Therefore, Samantha, also our Schedule Chairman, must decide logical combinations of the subdivisions that do appear here.

There are: 9 YYO, 4 YOO, 2 YYR, 1 GYY, 1 GWY, 1 GYO, 2 WWO, 2 WWY, 1 WYY, 6 OOO, 2 YYR, 1 ORR, 1 GRR.

Obviously, Samantha is better at analysis than synthesis. In daffodil parlance, she is a "splitter," and she needs a "lumper" to make her practical. A first move in "lumping" might be to eliminate the bottom third from classifying. Let that green or white glow at the base of the cup be just a plus factor in judging color rather than a classifying consideration. Doing this removes five to the solid color groups, leaving only five categories, which could be grouped as yellow or white with orange or red rims. There remains one combination, the WY, which surely can be placed with the yellows.

So, having classified this "show," we find that we have:

2b White with large yellow or white-yellow cup

1. Festivity (1)	117	3. Tudor Minstrel (4)	24
2. Wahkeena (7)	26	6. Statue (8)	18
3. Green Island (3)	24	7. Jubilation (9)	14
3. My Love (6)	24		

39 cultivars garner 321 votes, and we ask why is this class so popular? And why is Festivity tops? These flowers share the qualities of faultless form — each different, but each superb of its style, and each having the pose necessary to show its beauty to the fullest. Festivity is a fancier's flower. It takes a few years to develop its full beauty. Having once seen it at its best no fancier wants to be without it.

Old Satin has surged just behind these leaders, garnering 11 votes. Jolly Roger from Evans (1961), appears. Greeting, not so new, is well up in the running, a precise, smaller late one.

2b White with large rimmed cup, including WO, YO, OY, OR, YR

1. Daviot (2)	32
2. Redstart	13
3. Rococo	6

Coverack Perfection, Artist's Model, Entreaty, Belisana, Glengormley each collected three votes. Evans's Showboat was the newest to be named among the 20 varieties that attracted 83 votes.

2b White with large orange or red cup

1. Avenger	23	4. Rameses	6
2. Arbar (1)	21	4. Signal Light (4)	6
3. Kilworth (2)	19	7. Buncrana	5
4. Dick Wellband (5)	6	7. Irish Charm	5

The last two are technically orange and are therefore included, although they are tints. Samantha does not see values, only basic hues.

This section the Richardsons have made their own, with 11 of their red-cups receiving votes. It is interesting to note that for the first time the child, Avenger, has stepped above the two parents. Of a long line of siblings, Norval is the newest to appear.

126 votes were divided among 27 red cups.

White with solid pink cup from Divisions 1, 2, 3

1. Accent (1)	83	6. Caro Nome 3b	14
2. Salmon Trout (2)	31	7. Leonaine	9
3. Passionale (4)	23	8. Carita	8
4. Radiation (7)	16	8. Mrs. R.O.Backhouse	8
5. Rima 1b	15		

These are but a few of the 43 so-called "solid color" "pinks," which received recognition by 302 tallies.

White with pink-rimmed yellow or white cup from Divisions 1, 2, 3

1. Gossamer 3b	28	5. Leonaine	9
2. Precedent	21	6. Coral Ribbon	8
3. Abalone	16	6. Interim	8
4. Foray	10		

In this section, 23 varieties shared 130 votes.

The prophecies in the early days of the ADS that great things were happening with pinks in Oregon has certainly been fulfilled. Coral Luster (1969), Just So (1968), Tangent (1969), Cordial (1971), Marcola (1969), Fancy Frills (1968) are newer ones from Grant Mitsch to be mentioned. Mrs. Richardson's Romance and Rose Royal, although still expensive, received several votes each, while Mr. Evans's Foxfire (1968) with its wide band of coral against the flat white perianth received votes from both coasts.

There remain eight cultivars in Class 2b that Samantha does not know yet.

2c All white large cup

1. Ave (1)	42	5. Arctic Doric (4)	19
2. Easter Moon (3)	32	6. Zero	15
3. Wedding Gift (5)	24	7. Dew-pond (7)	14
4. Woodvale (6)	22	7. Ice Follies	14

41 varieties shared 226 votes.

It is hard to understand how the last one intruded into this classic and classy group. Right behind came Pristine, Sleveen, and Pigeon with 12 votes each. (I re-counted all to see if they would switch. All stood firm.) Other topflight ones to be mentioned were Canisp, Stainless, Wedding Bell.

2d Lemon with large white cup

1. Binkie (2)	76	5. Nazareth (5)	13
2. Daydream (1)	70	6. Rushlight	11
3. Bethany (4)	33	7. Limeade	10
4. Charter	14		

Again we have Mr. Mitsch to thank for making so many charming and elegant flowers available to us. Of the 240 votes divided among 12 cultivars, except for Binkie, all but 14 went to Mr. Mitsch's originations.

3a Yellow with colored short cup

1. Beige Beauty (1)	13	4. Chungking (5)	7
2. Ardour (2)	16	4. Therm (4)	7
3. Jezebel (5)	9	7. Lemonade (5)	6
4. Apricot Distinction	7		

84 votes among 18 cultivars. Slowly we see some improvement in this class, and more is promised. Mr. Evans's Sunapee (1969) is being mentioned and Mr. Mitsch's Irish Coffee (1967).

Subdivision 3b presents to the classifier many of the same problems as we find in 2b. In this class, also, I have relied this year on the Daffodil Data Bank (Samantha II's formal name). All pink and pink-rimmed 3b's were added to the other pinks. The 3b reds made one group, as before. Unlike the yellow 2b's, by far the largest block in that class, only two solid yellow cups received votes. As before, I cut out the color at the base and was left with the following: 1 RY, 10Y, 1GR, 1 GO, 2 GY, 2 WR, 4 WO, 5 WY, 1 YO, 4 Y. Therefore, except for the removal of Gossamer to the rimmed pinks, and the transferring of Audubon from the pinks, this class remains as presented last year, now confirmed by our computer.

3b White with short yellow or rimmed cup

1. Aircastle (1)	56	5. Carnmoon (3)	15
2. Audubon	33	6. Merlin (6)	14
3. Blarney (3)	27	7. Corofin	13
4. Silken Sails (5)	17		

383 votes spread among 39 cultivars attest to the popularity of this group, making it the second largest in this Symposium. There is a wide variation of color and style, from the sparkling Merlin and Ariel to ethereal Carnmoon and Silver Sails. Of newer ones, there were a few votes each for Grant Mitsch's Grace Note (1966), Impala (1966), Gold Frills (1969), and Murray Evans's Minikin (1969) appeared.

3b White with short orange or red cup

1. Rockall (1)	52	4. Limerick (2)	21
2. Snow Gem (3)	28	5. Enniskillen (6)	8
3. Matapan (4)	22	6. Glenwherry	7

16 red and whites collected 159 votes. Rockall's popularity continues to grow as it recovers itself in the long settling down period it appears to require. Snow Gem, from Mr. Culpepper in Virginia, is getting around. This year it

received votes from every Region but one, and, of course, it is a heavy favorite in the Middle Atlantic.

3c All white short cup

1. Verona (2)	29	3. Tranquil Morn (3)	11
2. Chinese White (1)	26	5. Cool Crystal (7)	9
3. Dream Castle	11	6. Cushendall (6)	7

It is good to see the honors in this lovely group being more widely shared. Seventh spot was claimed by three: Angel, Green Quest, and Silver Salver with five votes each. There were 147 votes among 25 cultivars, the newest being Mitsch's Green Quest (1968) and Lostine (1969), but the really loudest acclaim was for Mr. Wilson's Angel, a special pet of one of our hybridizers.

4 Double

1. Cheerfulness (2)	17	5. Double Event (6)	12
2. Erlicheer (5)	15	6. White Marvel (4)	10
2. White Lion (1)	15	7. Sweet Music (N)	9
4. Acropolis (3)	13		

The Richardsons' Acropolis and Double Event are the best of the above, but more are coming from Waterford, Corbett, and perhaps Tasmania. 34 doubles gathered 173 votes. Gay Challenger appeared on several lists, and at the end of the season, Sweet Music has little competition from any class. We picked a dozen June 1.

5a Triandrus hybrids with long cup

1. Tresamble (1)	48	4. Liberty Bells (2)	17
2. Thalia (4)	28	5. Lemon Drops (5)	11
3. Harmony Bells (3)	19	6. Rippling Waters	8

In seventh spot were Harvest Moon, Horn of Plenty, Shot Silk, Silver Bells, Thoughtful, with five votes each, 20 varieties; 75 votes.

5b Triandrus hybrids with short cup

1. Sidhe (2)	8	5. Waxwing (2)	3
2. Arish Mell (4)	7	6. Ivory Gate (5)	2
3. Dawn (7)	6	6. Pleated Skirts	2
4. Merry Bells (1)	4		

32 votes for the seven listed, Mr. Fowlds's Pleated Skirts (1970) being the newest.

6a Cyclamineus hybrids with long cup

1. Charity May (1)	60	5. February Gold (5)	20
2. Dove Wings (2)	39	6. Jenny (6)	18
3. Peeping Tom (3)	37	7. Woodcock	
4. Bushtit (4)	23		

It is good to see new ones appearing in this popular group even though the leaders are holding their own. Among the 27 varieties receiving 186

votes were Frostkist, "a white Charity May," from Mitsch (1969), Prefix and Barlow the same year, Perky (1970).

6b Cyclamineus hybrids with short cup

1. Beryl (1)	52	3. Kitten	2
2. Roger (2)	18	3. Andalusia	2

With the addition of the latter two we have doubled the number of 6b's on our list. Of special interest is Mr. Coleman's Andalusia, with an orange-red cup. Others are coming, but not tested yet.

7a Jonquil hybrids with long cup

1. Sweetness (1)	79	4. Penpol	4
2. Shah (3)	14	5. Golden Incense	3
3. Waterperry (5)	9	5. White Wedgwood	3

10 varieties with 129 votes. Some improvement here. I hope some members are testing Step Forward.

7b Jonquil hybrids with short cup

1. Trevithian (1)	55	5. Nirvana	18
2. Pipit (2)	35	6. Dainty Miss (7)	14
3. Suzy (3)	28	6. Tittle Tattle	14
4. Chat (6)	20		

27 varieties received 269 votes.

8 Tazetta hybrids

1. Silver Chimes (1)	62	5. Hiawassee	5
2. Geranium (3)	25	5. Martha Washington (5) ..	5
3. Golden Dawn (2)	19	7. Canarybird	4
4. Matador	12	7. Cragford	4

163 votes among 24 tazettas, but none for Chinita, probably the smoothest of all.

9 Poet hybrids

1. Actaea (1)	41	3. Quetzal (2)	15
2. Cantabile (2)	20	4. Sea Green (4)	10

Fifth slot was shared by Hexameter, Knave of Diamonds, Sarchedon, and Thomas Hardy, with two votes each. 14 poets received 107 votes.

10 Species, wild forms, wild hybrids

19 votes were cast for what seem to be seven varieties (and in this class, "varieties" is the officially correct term). My hesitance is, of course, due to the continued confusion in terminology, beginning from the botanists themselves and extending through untutored sources of supply to the gardener and reporter.

First place goes to *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris*, sometimes mistakenly called *lobularis* or Lent Lily, an early, short, neatly formed yellow trumpet.

Second to *N. poeticus recurvus* with six votes, which is so distinct and well-named that botanists cannot confuse gardeners.

Third, with four votes, probably to *N. pseudo-narcissus* L. *moschatus*, to which is attributed the genes that produced the Empress of Ireland, its peers, and successors. It is a muddy-colored, droopy little thing of limited charm and stamina, that probably received votes from members who like to teach.

Fourth, *N. × biflorus*, now officially called *N. × medioluteus*.

The rest received one vote each: *N. pseudo-narcissus* (this is the one that is called "Lent Lily" in England), *N. pseudo-narcissus major*, Queen of Spain (a wild trumpet-triandrus hybrid).

Placing "like with like" would put *N. jonquilla* at the top of this group with 11 votes.

11 Split corona

Eight cultivars received 15 votes in this new class: Baccarat (three); Cassata, Elisabeth Bas, Gold Collar, Mol's Hobby (two each); Canasta and "Hillbilly" (one each).

While this group will add interest to the landscape and arrangements, probably only Mol's Hobby would get as many as 10 points for form on the show bench. Many newer, better formed ones are on the way. Do try some, and save the blue ribbons until those of form — not classic, but of precision, balance, symmetry — appear.

Miniature species

If we exclude *N. jonquilla*, looming like a giant over the rest of these, we find first choice is *N. triandrus albus* with six votes. Then comes *N. asturiensis* with three, followed by *N. cyclamineus*, *N. juncifolius*, *Canaliculatus*, *N. rupicola*, *N. scaberulus*, *N. × tenuior*, and *N. watieri* with two each, and winding up with *N. triandrus concolor*. All of these that do well in the North are truly miniature.

Miniature hybrids

1. Hawera 5a (2)	21	6. Sundial 7b	6
2. Tête-a-Tête 6a (1)	20	7. Baby Moom 7b	5
3. April Tears 5b (3)	19	7. Bobbysoxer 7b	5
4. Xit 3c (4)	16	7. Quince 6b	5
5. Mite 6a (5)	8		



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135 votes for 16 varieties, some quite ancient, some long unavailable, none very new, the newest being Small Talk (1965), and Pixie's Sister (1966). What new can be said about this overworked and worked-over block? It is interesting to note that 10 were from the brush of Alec Grey and three from Jack Gerritsen, and we hope that soon will be added some new ones from our amateurs.

UNREGISTERED CULTIVARS

The following, until Dec. 1972 registered with neither the ADS nor the RHS, received votes in this Symposium. Where known, identification follows, including additional information from our Registrar, Mrs. Anderson. It is to be hoped that some of these (and some are excellent) will be registered. If you grow any of the unidentified, I should appreciate hearing what they are.

Angeles	Laetitia 8 (Van Tubergen)
Anthea 9 (<i>montanus</i> × <i>poeticus</i>)	Pin Money 7b (C. R. Wootton)
April Love	Pistachio
Eldin H. Burgess	Royal Salute 1a
Fairy Maid (Phillips, N. Z.)	Snowdean (Phillips, N. Z.)
Fortunate (Fortunatus?)	Spring Joy 3a
Furbelow	The Knave 6a (Coleman)
Grand Prince	Shirley Temple, renamed Snowball 4
Hillbilly 11	Gruelman (sic) (Grulleman's Giant?)
King's Sutton 5a (Clark, Australia)	

IF ONLY ONE?

Continues to bring interesting comments — sometimes a little snappy — sometimes wistful. "Only one" is often "the flower of this season," as often the timing and the weather will make one just scream for attention. Then sometimes "only one" is a pet of a long lifetime of daffodil growing.

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Hybridizers may choose one to take to a desert isle to begin a new race. Whatever the reason, the results make quite a list, I think you will agree.

By class the favorites are:

2b with 65 entries	3b with 27 entries
2a with 51 entries	2c with 23 entries
2b pink with 36 entries	2d with 23 entries
1c with 30 entries	3c with 20 entries

And by name:

1. Festivity	40	9. Arctic Gold	9
2. Cantatrice	18	9. Audubon	9
3. Daydream	17	9. Silver Chimes	9
4. Fortune	14	12. Daviot	8
5. Ave	13	12. Easter Moon	8
6. Galway	12	14. Angel	6
7. Accent	11	14. Ceylon	6
8. Precedent	10	16. Merlin	5
		16. Sweet Music	5

I must share with you the next lot: Beersheba, Ormeau, Statue, Rose Royale, Foxfire, Canisp, Binkie, Irish Coffee, Rockall, *N. pseudo narcissus*, *N. jonquilla*.

Only 28 varieties, but what a show! What a garden it would make!

Thank you again for the excellence and thoughtfulness of your reports, their high degree of legibility. The compilers especially appreciate your alphabetizing, which saves many hours.

NOTES ON SPECIES

In answer to a question about the term "subspecies":

It is my understanding, supported by Taylor's *Encyclopedia of Gardening*, that it is a technical designation for a race or form, specifically a geographical race, of a species.

To elaborate: I understand that *Narcissus bulbocodium* L. is the original name given by Linnaeus (Carl von Linné) to the original specimen seen by him. However, time showed there were a number of geographical variations of that species. Therefore, that specimen became one of several forms of the species and now bears the name *N. bulbocodium* L. subsp. *bulbocodium*. A variation of it became var. *conspicuus* (Haworth) Fernandes.

Another geographical form became *N. bulbocodium* subsp. *bulbocodium* var. *citrinus* (Baker) Fernandes, and so on for several other variations within the species. They are enumerated on pages 41-43 of the *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names* of 1969.

You will note that a subspecies within one geographical area may have several variations, hence the use of the botanical term *variety*. Horticultural forms of a plant are now being designated by the term *cultivar* rather than *variety*. The latter word should be reserved for botanical use.

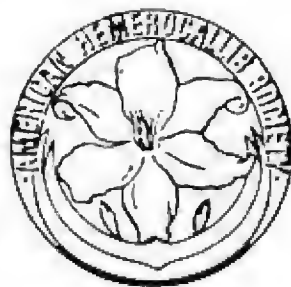
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**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1972**

ASSETS

Cash in Bank — Union Trust Co.		\$ 369.00
Cash in Savings — New Canaan Savings Bank		4,377.16
Ford Motor Credit Corp. 8½% Bonds due 3-15-91		10,575.00
Accrued Interest not due		247.90
Inventory of Publications:		
Royal Horticultural Society Yearbooks	265.15	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	211.41	
1969 RHS Classified Lists	67.32	
Binders for ADS Journals	229.60	
Elizabeth Lawrence, Lob's Wood	20.80	
Show Entry Tags	228.98	1,023.26
Inventory of ADS Medals:		
Medal Dies	15.60	
Gold and Silver Medals	172.65	188.25
TOTAL ASSETS		\$16,780.57

LIABILITIES

Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part)	\$ 5,436.59
Life Memberships	5,800.00
Net Worth	5,543.98
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$16,780.57

INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1972

INCOME:

Dues Paid in 1972	\$ 6,560.75
Life Memberships Paid in 1972	100.00
Contributions	254.33

Sale of Books, Supplies, etc.:

	Income	Expenses
RHS Yearbooks	\$ 382.50	\$ 287.28
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	315.60	—
Classified Lists	228.48	142.57
Binders for Journals	96.80	—
Jefferson-Brown Book	130.00	91.46
Lawrence-Lob's Wood	50.25	—
ADS Publications	118.59	—
Out-of-Print Books	61.65	23.51
Medals and Ribbons	96.00	112.14
Registration Fees	78.00	74.40
Data Bank Printouts	80.00	195.40
Show Entry Cards	117.00	229.00
Miscellaneous	2.00	—
	\$1,757.23	\$1,155.76

Advertising	601.47
Judges' Certificate Fees	390.00
Slide Rentals	18.00
Interest Received	60.00
Judging Schools Surplus	1,104.74
Miscellaneous	59.29
	37.77

TOTAL INCOME

\$ 9,186.35

EXPENSES:

Daffodil Journal — Printing, Envelopes and Mailing	\$ 5,721.59
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Office Expenses:

Printing and Supplies	\$ 451.58
Postage	374.28
Computer	196.05
Executive Director	1,800.00
Banking Service Charges	36.21
Miscellaneous	87.61
	2,945.73

Regional Vice-Presidents	329.54
Secretary	36.90
Committees	154.84

TOTAL EXPENSES

\$ 9,188.60

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above balance sheet and income statement for the year 1972 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursements records maintained by the Executive Director. The cash balances shown on the balance sheet were verified with the bank statements and the savings pass book of the banks indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable, and several colored slide collections. It also has a number of memorial silver trophies awarded annually at convention daffodil shows. These were mostly contributed by members and no value is included.

Dues received in the current year covering periods beyond the end of the year were prorated and amounts covering such future periods are shown as a liability. Payments for life memberships are also shown as a liability.

The receipts for dues and other income were verified with the deposit slips and bank statements and the disbursements were verified with the suppliers' invoices and cancelled checks signed by the Treasurer and the Executive Director.

Based on this review, it is my opinion that the above balance sheet and income statement present an accurate report of the financial condition of the Society and that the records are being maintained in a sound and orderly manner.

— Wells Knierim

SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

- Slide sets:
1. Show Winners
 2. Symposium Favorites
 3. Novelties and Newer Varieties
 4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special)
 5. 107 from Grant Mitsch

Slide rental: \$5.00 per set. Confirm dates well in advance. Address all correspondence concerning slides to:

Mrs. W. Kent Ford, 118 First St., Clifton Forge, Va. 24422

Set of address labels for mailing newsletters, programs, or show schedules to members in region. No charge.

Educational kit for shows. \$1.00

Membership application forms. No charge.

Colored prints of daffodil varieties for lectures. Set of 55 prints, 6 by 8¼ inches. For loan, \$1.00

Leaflet on holding small daffodil show. No charge for single copies; extra copies 5¢ each.

Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in Daffodil Journal for September, 1965. p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

The Daffodil Handbook	Paper Cover \$3.40 - Cloth \$4.90
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	10.00
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.40
Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.50
Single copies of Daffodil Journal	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1962, 1963, 1964	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures	two 8-cent stamps ea.
Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre (<i>Reprint</i>)	2.00
Lob's Wood by Elizabeth Lawrence	2.50
Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1969..	2.75
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (<i>new copies</i>):	
1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	3.00 ea.
1967, 1968	3.50 ea.
1969, 1970	4.25 ea.
1971	5.50 ea.
1971 Daffodil Season Report	1.00
Daffodils 1972	3.00
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook (<i>used copies, as available</i>):	
1946 through 1949	3.50 ea.
1950 through 1959	3.00 ea.
1960 through 1967	2.50 ea.
Show entry cards	500 for \$7.00; 1000 for \$13.00

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

89 Chichester Road

New Canaan, Conn. 06840